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The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review
PERFUMER PUBLISHING CO.

80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

SEPT. 1916

VOL. XI
NO. 7



(SEE PAGE IX)

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
(STOPPER FACTORY)
NEW YORK

USED BY THE LARGEST CONSUMER

MUST BE A REASON FOR IT

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PETCHEFF'S OTTO OF ROSE

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The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

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THE STAMP TAXES ARE REPEALED.

The stamp taxes, that have weighed so heavily on makers and importers of perfumers and toilet preparations during the past twenty-three months, were repealed by Congress on Sept. 9, four months before they were due to expire by limitation. Thanks to the able work of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, aided by many manufacturers and importers not affiliated with any of these organizations, Congress was impressed with the obnoxious character of this means of raising revenue. Then, too, the Treasury officials gave evidence of the relatively low net yield of these taxes, and all this, coupled with the protest against stamp taxes of all kinds, finally turned the scale in favor of the repeal.

The new revenue act is of a permanent character, that is, the taxes thereby imposed are not for any limited period. Unless there is a change of administration supported by a Republican House and Senate, this measure is not likely to be amended during the war; and maybe not for several years after. Should the Republicans win, they will probably make a number of changes, but as Congressmen and Senators of that party, too, are opposed to stamp taxes except as real emergency sources of revenue, there is no need to fear for the future.

The new revenue law contains a provision for the refund of money paid for stamps not used, and the Secretary of the Treasury has issued very liberal regulations for their redemption.

Thus a very great danger of the inclusion of perfumery and cosmetic taxes in the fabric of our revenue laws has happily been averted.

Our Washington correspondent sends the following on the final repeal of the war taxes and the redemption of the revenue stamps:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16.—Stamp taxes are no more. September 9 marked the passing of the taxes. On that date it ceased to be necessary to stick the little pasters on manufactured perfumery and cosmetics.

The new revenue law was enacted by Congress on the morning of Friday, September 8, and signed by President Wilson before Congress adjourned for the session at 10 a. m. that day. In pursuance of that act all stamp taxes provided under the revenue act of 1914 are abolished, effective the day following the enactment of the new law, which was September 9.

It took Congress nine months to repeal these taxes,

and it was a long wait for the trade. Since early last December when Congress leaders announced that a new revenue act would have to be passed to continue the taxes after January, 1916, and that the new tax bill would be taken up after the holiday recess, the trade had waited anxiously for action. But it was not until June that real efforts were made to frame a new revenue bill.

In that month the Ways and Means Committee began work on the measure, and on July 1 reported the bill to the House. It was passed by the House on July 10 and sent to the Senate where the Finance Committee wrestled with it. In committee and in the Senate some of the stamp taxes were reimposed, and it was feared the entire stamp tax schedule might be continued. When the bill went to conference early in September after its passage by the Senate, the House members insisted on the repeal of all the stamp taxes. This was agreed to by the Senate conferees, and as the bill was enacted all stamp taxes are repealed.

As possibly reflecting the views of the country on the revenue acts it may be noted that Senator Charles F. Johnson, Democrat, of Maine, who was chairman of a sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee on both the 1914 and 1916 revenue bills, was defeated for re-election in the Maine election on September 11. Senator Johnson's sub-committee had to do with the stamp taxes.

Many inquiries, both by letter and in person, are being made at the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department with respect to the redemption of unused internal revenue emergency stamps. The calls have been made by a number of those interested in articles which required the stamps and who find themselves with products on hand already stamped but not released from the factories.

Officials of the Revenue Bureau make it plain that every effort will be made to expedite the payment of claims and to arrange for the cancellation and redemption of stamps placed on packages but not put into trade. In response to mail inquiries as to redemption of stamps the following letter is being sent out:

"In reply to your letter of — Section 411 of the act approved September 8, 1916, provides that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, may make allowance for or redeem stamps issued under authority of the act of October 22, 1914, and the joint resolution of December 17, 1915, to denote the payment of internal revenue tax and which have not been used if presented within two years after the purchase of such stamps.

"Claim on Form 46, duly sworn to, accompanied by the stamps must be filed with the collector of the district in which you reside. The blank can be obtained from him. It must be clearly shown from whom the stamps were purchased, for what reason purchased, the date of purchase and that the stamps were never used for the purpose of paying any tax. If purchased direct from the collector it must be shown whether or not any discount was allowed you."

Calls have been made on the Revenue Bureau by various parties seeking information as to how stamps on individual packages of chewing gum, perfumery, etc., inclosed in a large and sometimes fancy box, may be redeemed without breaking the box enclosing the many individual packages with individual stamps thereon. It appears that a quantity of such packages were stamped and enclosed in these large packages before the law was repealed, and it would be necessary to break the boxes to cancel the individual stamps.

While expressing a willingness not to impose a hardship the Revenue Bureau authorities require that the stamps to be redeemed either be returned to the collector with the claim, or that an inspector or agent of the revenue service shall open these large packages and mark on the individual stamps on the articles the words "claim for redemption filed," thus canceling the stamp. There is only one alternative—lose the redemption value of the stamps or lose the packages in which the individual articles are packed. **THE DEPARTMENT**

WHEN A MAN WANTS TO BUY.

THERE is little conception of the enormous amount of advertising literature which comes through the mails to all electric railway officials, states the *Electric Railway Journal*. The manufacturer sending out such material rarely visualizes the fact that some hundreds of other manufacturers are mailing similar material at the same time.

Advertising pages of trade periodicals furnish these advantages. They come to the recipient in convenient form for reference. They are already classified and indexed for his convenience, and are therefore self-filing. They come to him in one size and one shape and so bound together that in one document he has ready reference to all sorts of subjects.

As these advertising pages come to him at regular intervals, he always has them before him when he is ready to buy, whereas circulars reach him at irregular intervals and may be received just after he has placed the order.

MUST HAVE EVIDENCE THAT THE STAMPS HAVE BEEN CANCELED.

If the stamps are returned with the claim they can be burned and destroyed, but in the case of stamps on articles in the factories and not turned into trade they must be canceled by an inspector in the manner indicated to prevent duplication of payment of refund claims. This is the only feasible method worked out by the department, but it is stated that any improved suggestion will be received and considered.

It was pointed out that the two years within which the redemption of stamps may be made *begins on the date of the purchase of the stamps.*

The stamps will come in from all over the country from banks, business men and manufacturers. It is estimated there will be 50,000 claims for redemption of stamps, running from 50 cents to \$5,000 in value.

NEW BILL-OF-LADING LAW.

At last, after years of effort on the part of the American Bankers' Association and Chambers of Commerce, Congress has passed the bill-of-lading law, known as the Pomerene bill, which makes bills-of-lading as safe as warehouse receipts as evidence of the possession of and responsibility for goods.

Section 22 of the law adopts a rule, long in force in our leading commercial states, which rule makes the carrier liable to a bona fide consignee or banker who pays or loans money upon a bill-of-lading issued by an authorized agent, certifying the receipt of goods, although no goods in fact have been received. It rightly applies the rule which makes the principal responsible for the act of his authorized agent performed within the scope of his authority to one who relies thereon to his injury.

Section 37 contains another important provision. That section gives full negotiability to bills-of-lading and thereby affords greater protection to the discounting banker and to the purchaser of the goods. Where they acquire a bill-of-lading in good faith, that bill is made enforceable and is not subject to some unknown defect in the title of a prior holder.

The Pomerene law makes criminally liable the person who forges a bill-of-lading and the agent who issues a bill that does not represent goods. This is a much needed reform.

DESIGN REGISTRATION BILL.

The House Committee on Patents made a favorable report on the Morrison bill for the registration of designs known as H. R. 17,290. The measure went to the Senate, where it was referred to the Committee on Patents, of which Senator Ollie M. James is chairman. It will be taken up in December.

In reporting the bill to the House, Mr. Morrison, its author, explained that it does not undertake to repeal or amend existing patent law as to patents or design patents. It leaves all such laws in full force and effect. It proposes that new and original designs and designs new and original as embodied in or applied to any manufactured product of an art or trade, may be registered in the United States Patent Office by the author or inventor, or his assignee, and that the registrant may have copyright in such design. He showed that the subject-matter of the pending bill is practically the same as the subject-matter of design patents under existing law.

The bill does not cover any subject-matter embraced within the present patent laws other than those relating to design patents, but is expressly limited to designs having no functional or mechanical purpose or producing no functional or mechanical result.

It is expressly provided that designs shall not be given copyright protection under the pending bill if they come within the purview of the statutes providing protection upon inventions. The terms for which the bill gives protection are three, ten and twenty years, and the fees to be paid are \$1, \$10 and \$30, according to the length of the several terms. The procedure for obtaining this protection is short and simple, resembling the practice in copyright cases, rather than patent cases.

Mr. Morrison explained that some members of his committee were at first inclined to fear that the lack of original safeguards in the proceedings might lead to excessive litigation, but he pointed out the fact that the copyright law has not produced such results.

FOR ANTI-TRADING-STAMP LAW.

At the recent convention of the New York Retail Grocers' Association at Ithaca it was decided to urge the adoption this year by the legislature of a new law against trading stamps, some of the main provisions of which are as follows:

Every person, firm or corporation who shall use, and every person, firm or corporation who shall furnish to any person, firm or corporation to use in, with, or for the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise, any stamps, coupons, tickets, certificates, cards, or other similar devices which shall entitle the purchaser of such goods, wares or merchandise to procure from any person, firm or corporation, any goods, wares, or merchandise, free of charge or for less than the retail market price thereof, upon the production of any number of said stamps, coupons, tickets, certificates, cards, or other similar devices, shall, before furnishing, selling or using the same, obtain a separate license from the county clerk of each county wherein such furnishing or selling or using shall take place, for each and every store or place of business in that county, owned or conducted by such person, firm or corporation, from which such furnishing or selling, or in which such using shall take place.

An applicant for such license shall pay to the county treasurer of the county for which such license is sought

the sum of \$6,000. Penalty: Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION DAY.

The National Safety Council and the National Fire Protection Association have united in the effort to have October 9 observed as "Fire and Accident Protection Day" throughout North America, and are distributing a large poster which displays such salient factors in their campaign as the following:

"The Nation's Fire Toll—5,000 Deaths Per Year; \$500 Loss Per Minute"; "10,000 Persons Workless—20,000 Persons Homeless"; "Carelessness Did This—Your Own Town May Be Next"; "The Nation's Accident Toll—35,000 Deaths Per Year; 2,000,000 Injuries Per Year. Two-thirds of the Accidents Are Preventable."

Special communications have been sent to all commercial and civic associations in cities with 10,000 or more population, and co-operation has been promised in many directions.

TRADE-MARKS IN LATIN-AMERICA.

The importance of early registration of trade-marks used in commerce with Latin American countries has been frequently urged. In order to indicate the manner of securing protection for trade-marks, there was issued in 1915 a government report on this subject, describing briefly the formalities of registration, and also indicating the offices to which applications should be directed, the duration of protection, and the principal official fees. A revised edition of this publication, which is entitled "Tariff Series No. 31, Registration of Trade-Marks in Latin America," with corrections to date, has been issued, and copies may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district offices. Information regarding countries that are not covered by this publication may also be obtained by addressing the Washington office of the bureau.

PATENT APPLICATION TIME EXTENDED.

President Wilson has signed a bill by which applicants for patents, trade-marks, etc., in the United States Patent Office, who, as a result of the European war are unable to file applications, pay fees or take any necessary action within the period now limited by law, will be granted an extension period of nine months. This privilege shall be limited to citizens of countries which extend substantially similar privileges to citizens of the United States. Similar laws have been passed by some of the European countries.

AMERICAN TRADE-MARKS IN PERU.

According to a report made by the Ministerio de Fomento to the Peruvian Congress in August, 1915, the number of trade-marks registered for the 1914-15 was 286, as against 406 for 1913-14. Notwithstanding this decrease, the number of marks emanating from the United States increased not less than 50 per cent. The number of patents granted during the year was 95, a record number, as against 51 for the preceding year. More than 40 per cent. of these were for improvements invented in the United States.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Official announcement of the meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in New York September 25 to 30, in conjunction with the Second National Exposition of Chemical Industries, has been issued to the members by Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary. Dr. Charles H. Herty, of the University of North Carolina, president of the American Chemical Society, will open the exposition on Monday, September 25, at 2 p.m., with an address reviewing the history of chemistry and the chemical industries in this country, and outlining developments since the beginning of war in Europe.

The presidents of co-operating societies, such as the American Electrochemical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the American Paper and Pulp Association, will follow Dr. Herty with speeches of welcome and reviewing the progress made in the industries represented by them.

The first general session of the American Chemical Society will open at Columbia University on Tuesday morning, September 26, and arrangements are being perfected for a public meeting in the large hall of the College of the City of New York on Tuesday afternoon.

The program of the week's meetings will provide for general conferences on subjects in which the chemists of the country are now interested, and it is intended that the lecture hall of the Grand Central Palace and Rumford Hall in the Chemists' Club building will be occupied each afternoon at the same time by one or other of the different divisions of the society for the discussion of such industrial topics as the production of dyestuffs, medicinal chemicals, industrial alcohol, the manufacture of paper pulp and by-products, oils and motor fuels, glassware and porcelain, steel alloy metals, new developments in chemical industries, etc.

On Wednesday and Thursday mornings a general symposium on colloids will be held, theoretical considerations being discussed on the first day and the industrial applications of colloid chemistry on the second day.

The American Electrochemical Society has planned a series of interesting meetings. The electrochemical group will open its meeting later in the week, on Thursday, September 28. A complimentary smoker will be held on Thursday evening, and on Friday evening there will be a joint banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria of the members of the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The sixty-fourth annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Atlantic City, beginning September 8, was presided over by its president, William C. Alpers, and proved very successful. A number of interesting papers were read, and considerable business was transacted. The association has \$14,000 in its treasury. It was voted to hold the 1917 meeting in Indianapolis. The new officers are:

Dr. Frederick A. Wulling, University of Minnesota, president; vice-presidents, Leonard A. Sulzer, Detroit; Lucius E. Sayre, St. Lawrence, Kan.; Philip Asher, Urbana, Ill.; members of council, James S. Beal, Urbana, Ill.; William C. Alpers, Cleveland, O.; Harry Mason, Detroit; general secretary, William B. Day, Chicago; treasurer, Henry M. Whelpley, St. Louis.

Report of the nominating committee, presented by Dr.

PROSPEROUS AMERICA.

GOOD business, in whatever line, helps business in every department of industry. A resumé of the statement put forth by Bradstreet covering estimates of financial activity in the half year to July 1, is very significant and encouraging. As compared with the same period in 1915, bank clearings have increased about one-third. The money involved in failures has decreased nearly 50 per cent. New capital issues are nearly doubled. Incorporations in Eastern States have increased more than \$1,000,000,000. Industrial dividends have made a gain of \$73,000,000. Exports have increased, in merchandise, to the aggregate of nearly \$800,000,000. Imports are a third larger. Cotton, grain, pig iron, and structural steel are all far to the good. These facts presage a proportionately larger expenditure for everything that our merchants have to sell. It should be and will be a big autumn for all who are alive to favorable conditions.

S. L. Hilton, Washington, proposed the following candidates to be voted for by mail referendum for 1917-18:

President, William L. Cliff, Philadelphia; Charles Holzhauser, Newark, and H. P. Hynson, Baltimore.

First vice-president, Frank L. Eldred, Indianapolis; A. L. Dohme, Baltimore, and Francis Helm, St. Louis. Second vice-president, Leonard E. Seltzer, Detroit; F. B. Haymaker, West Virginia, and Philip Asher, New Orleans.

Third vice-president, Theodore D. Eadley, Boston; G. C. Bleakley, Oregon, and Louis Saltback, Philadelphia.

Members of the council, three to be voted for: F. J. Wulling, Minneapolis; C. B. Jordan, Indianapolis; M. I. Wilbert, Washington, D. C.; O. F. Clause, St. Louis; G. M. Beringer, Camden; A. B. Bolenbaugh, West Virginia; Joseph P. Alacan, Cuba; Thomas F. Main, New York, and L. D. Havenhill, Kansas.

COMMISSION FROM AUSTRALIA.

It has been decided by the Commonwealth Government to appoint a commission to visit the United States to investigate and report upon the methods of manufacture and production in that country and the conditions of employment therein. The commission will consist of six representatives of the manufacturers in Australia, one from each State, together with six representatives of the workers, one also from each State. The chambers of manufacturers in each capital city and the central labor organization in each State will be asked to submit three nominations, and a selection will be made from them by the Commonwealth Government.

USING THE METRIC SYSTEM.

On page 194 we are printing an article on "How to Use the Metric System," prepared by J. W. England, who has studied the subject thoroughly. We lately have received numerous inquiries on this subject, and Mr. England answers them in his paper. Whatever view one may take of the advisability of changing our familiar method of expressing measures and weights it is wise to become conversant with the metric system. At home the new National Formulary, one of the government standards, uses the metric system and gives no equivalents. The new United States Pharmacopoeia, also a legal standard, gives

formulas in the metric system only (this concerning our readers chiefly), and in dosage gives the metric measure first, and then the equivalent in the apothecaries' system.

There are now thirty-four countries in which use of the metric system is compulsory, and in eleven more it now is optional. In the United States persistent agitation has been going on in this direction, and ultimately it probably will win, as the opponents of the change do not seem to exert the organized pressure on sentiment that is a feature of the efforts of its friends.

HERBS VS. SPICES AND EXTRACTS.

Some awfully silly stuff is printed in some self-styled newspapers about perfumery, flavoring extracts and spices. The "cub" reporter is not usually to blame, and in this case the editorial "cub," who ought to have been left longer with his parents in some menagerie or zoological garden, is responsible. This "cub" editor thus discourses in large type in the Quincy (Ill.) *Journal*, and he waxes so ridiculous that our readers will enjoy the laugh:

"Why spend so much money on the flavoring extracts and spices of commerce that are bad for the human being's digestion, as well as his purse? A few years ago such condiments were luxuries that few could afford. Their present place was occupied by the flavoring herbs of the kitchen garden.

"In the days before American cooking was all messed up with foreign flavors and combinations, every kitchen garden had its herb corner where grew mint, sage, dill, balm, summer savory, marjoram, fennel, all the herbs which the housewife knew so well how to use. Inexpensive cuts of meat, without the fine flavor, but quite as nourishing as the expensive cuts, were made into most delicious soups or stews through the aid of those garden herbs. And this home-grown flavoring was more wholesome than the hot things we buy to disguise our food with nowadays.

"It wouldn't be a bad idea to revive the herb garden and learn over again what the housewives of an earlier generation knew—how to add pleasing and wholesome variety to simple, nourishing dishes without the use of strong condiments and with much less expense."

This is a case where the Flavoring Extract Association's officers should get on a hot trail after the owner of the Quincy *Journal*, and find out why he lets his "cub" editor make the paper grotesque by impracticable and unfair advice to its readers.

GATHERING FLOWERS IN FRANCE.

The gathering of jasmine is at present in full swing and it is pleasing to witness the activity that prevails in the innumerable squares of floral culture which human labor has laid out across the country of the Plan and of Mouans-Sartoux and to the verge of the slope which, until the past few years, had known nothing but the olive tree, writes a correspondent in Grasse. From the earliest hours of the day, troops of women and children, recruited even in the adjacent villages, gather in the plantations and it is worth seeing the celerity with which the white, star-like flowers, that have opened during the night, disappear under the nimble fingers, and the emulation with which large and small advance the line of demarcation which will speedily give to the plantation the appearance of a verdant plain by the side of a field of perfumed snow. If an idea is desired as to the diligence and the skill, which pickers, male and female, must display, to get to the end of their task:

One of our kindly tradesmen has calculated that it requires no less than 6,400 little blossoms to make a kilo. When it is considered that the average duration of a daily-picking is from 4 to 5 hours and that some female pickers manage to gather in this space of time as much as 4 and 5 kilos of flowers, it will be admitted, without question, that such a result cannot be obtained by idling. What salutary reflections could be made on this subject by the exquisites of both sexes, who know, as regards jasmine, only the sweet odors that escape from the fine flasks, in which the art of our perfumers "has imprisoned the soul of the flowers," according to the beautiful expression of Maeterlinck; and what Taylor would be capable of decomposing for simplification and reduction, all the actions such a labor represents!

The month of August is likewise, particularly the month of lavender, the distillation of which has assumed, in Grasse, since the war, an importance previously unknown. The mobilization, really, has considerably reduced the number of small traveling distillers, who, spreading each year through our mountains, set up their stills during the month of July, right in the center of production. The German factory at Barrême, on the other hand, is closed, placed under sequestration. The little perfumed labiates of the Alps, arrive in large quantities in our factories, either by cart, direct from those engaged in gathering them in the nearby mountains, or else by the southern railroad, the special organization of which, in 1916, has allowed of the utilization of the larger portion of the production of the regions it traverses.

EMBRYO VIEWS ON SUBSTANCES.

Dr. George M. Beringer, Jr., of the New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy, has written an extremely interesting paper in which he quotes answers of applicants for certificates to practice pharmacy. He says: "Why do men find it difficult to pass examination of the State Board of Pharmacy? It seems that almost every one gives a different reason. However, let us see what kind of answers the candidates give in the examinations, and we shall then be in a better position to judge the real reason."

Dr. Beringer quotes the following among numerous other similar answers made by applicants:

"The chief constituent of oil of gaultheria is resin, starch and sugar."

The following is the wonderful effort of one candidate: "Gum benzoin contains myrosin. Becomes active when heated, then it can be used as a glue."

A wonderful display of knowledge on the part of one candidate follows:

"Amygdalin in the presence of sulphuric acid—alcohol and ether produces an aldehyde, acetone and H C N"; and he gave an equation, balanced on paper, to prove it.

"Aqua Rosæ is obtained from the pedestal of the rose—chiefly."

"Musk is obtained from the dried female insect."

"Cochineal is the female part of the insect."

"Cera Alba is deposited by the white bee."

"Petrolatum makes it a softer constituency."

"Hard to Estimate Its Value."

Editor American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:

Enclosed find \$1.10 to cover \$1 subscription and 10 cents exchange. The AMERICAN PERFUMER reaches me regularly and it would be hard to estimate its value. The one lone dollar doesn't begin to cover it.

Grand Rapids, Mich, Sept. 1916.

C. A. HANLEY.

The Real Thing in Hair Tonic.

Stranger—Have you a good hair tonic you can recommend?

Barber (prohibition town)—I have something that is spoken of very highly by people who have drank it.—*American Hairdresser.*

BABSON'S TRADE OUTLOOK.

Roger W. Babson, the noted statistical and trade expert, in his current outlook, gives the following survey of business conditions, based upon thorough investigation and careful observation of the field:

Business still continues at high speed. In view of this, many mercantile persons wonder why we urge them to follow a conservative policy in making their plans for the coming year. It is true that fall business is opening in excellent volume and even the poorer crop outlook seems to have little deterring effect on business activity.

There are two points, however, which must be borne in mind: (1) While business should continue active throughout this year and possibly for a large part of 1917, *we shall one of these days be on the downward side.* (2) United States business is now on a *tear basis*, and at the first definite signs of peace, business will begin to adjust itself to a *peace basis*. Prices of many commodities will then immediately drop and thousands of workers who are now making extravagant wages will be forced to seek other employment. The fact that our munition factories have months of work ahead on their books does not mean that they will ever finish it if war ceases.

Business men must not blind themselves to the large part which these war orders are playing in our present prosperity. New war firms involving a total capitalization of nearly \$800,000,000 have been formed. Probably no less than half of our metal output is going for war purposes. European nations are taking nearly a half of our grain crops, whereas in peace times they took only about a third. This demand has forced prices of even these staple commodities from 40% to 100% above their average levels in peace times.

That there will be a great readjustment in these prices when the war demand ceases is only too evident. In fact, before the end of the war actually comes about, the commodity markets will have begun to discount such an event. For this reason heavy prices for most commodities are likely to be seen during the coming months. Because of the above facts, then, we are advising against further domestic expansion. It is wise to buy most supplies only in moderate quantities and to keep a strong cash reserve.

During the last few months we have received many inquiries regarding the purchase of real estate. This is always a more or less complicated subject, owing to varying conditions in different localities.

The sections which will present the greatest sales opportunities during the coming months are the manufacturing centers. Sales managers should find immediate good business in nearly all sections of the country. Business is just now particularly active in such cities as *Buffalo, Rochester, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Cleveland, Baltimore, Grand Rapids, Minneapolis, and Denver*. In making contracts you should keep in mind that some advance in railroad rates is very likely to be given the railroads as a result of the recent strike settlement.

Moreover, provision should be made for a shortage of cars and consequent slow deliveries during the crop-moving period. As to foreign trade, there are many United States manufacturers who are making excellent headway in these foreign markets in spite of the high freight rates and other obstacles with which they are confronted. Moreover, the ship purchase bill which was just passed by Congress should prove a help by increasing shipping facilities.

Viewing the situation from all sides, it is evident that while mercantile clients must begin to be on their guard, we are likely to see many months of good business before the readjustment comes. The election should not have a depressing effect upon business, and at the moment there are no threatening factors in sight. We once more, however, strongly urge merchants and manufacturers to direct their energies toward increasing the efficiency of their present plants and to avoid further expansion. Such a policy will be amply rewarded when the storm comes. The time to prepare is before the war ends—not afterward!

Interesting changes in foreign exchange quotations have taken place during the last few weeks. As to United States stocks, although we may have some further rallies this fall, we are now more convinced than ever that investors should sell on these rallies any domestic securities which

EVERGREEN CHEMICAL CO.

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Perfume Ingredients.

PERFUMER PUBLISHING CO.,

New York City.

Dear Sirs: Regarding the returns from your journal, we can only speak in the highest terms, as the replies to our ads. have been greater, circulation considered, than any other mode of advertising ever adopted by us in our eleven years' business career.

Very truly yours,
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Per M. Friend.

they do not wish to carry through the next depression period.

Whether or not the British Government will be able to keep money rates at present levels in the face of the great crop moving and other commercial needs, it is impossible to say. Present indications are, however, that at least some strengthening in rates will take place in the near future. If there should be any definite signs of peace we shall see a sharp advance in all short-term loans. As to fixed capital, the flood of foreign government, municipal and even industrial bond issues which are likely to be placed in this country should force interest rates to even higher levels.

Citronella Oil from Formosa.

An oil distilled in Formosa from a grass supposed to be "Indian geranium" (Formosa citronella oil) possessed the following characters, which are similar in all respects to those of the so-called Java citronella oil distilled from *Cymbopogon Winterianus*, Jowitt (Mahapangiri grass): sp.gr., 0.8868 at 17°C.; $n_D^{20} = 1.4700$; $n_D = 24'24''$ in 10 cm. tube; total geraniol, 84.97%; citronellol, 38.98%; geraniol, 37.23% by phthalic anhydride method; soluble in all proportions in 90% alcohol, and in 0.9 vol. of 80% and 4.6 vols. of 70% alcohol.—K. Kafuku, Tokio.

Ionone Chemistry.

Schultz and Göttelmann having taken out a patent in Germany (No. 288,688) for the conversion of pseudo-ionone into ionone by prolonged heating to 150 degrees to 180 degrees with acetic, butyric, propionic or benzoic acid. By repeated treatment of the fraction of higher boiling point containing unchanged pseudo-ionone, a yield of about 70 per cent. can be obtained.

Brainless Humor Outbreak in New York.

"In-Shoots" in a New York paper says: "And it is an ill wind that blows the odor of cheap perfumery in our direction."

"Limburger cheese is to be preferred to cheap perfumery. You can eat the cheese."

Somebody should send him some other food, so he won't have to eat the limburger.

In People As in Autos.

There are lots of automobiles with sixty-horse paint and sixteen-horse motors. Don't judge people by what they have on the outside until you know they match up inside.—*Western Druggist*.

Who Ever Said Ladies Painted?

The employment of female painters has not yet extended so far as to necessitate the preparation of special paints for ladies use, but we may come to that, even yet.—*London Oil and Color Trade's Journal*.

Watchful Waiting.

"Watchful waiting" may or may not be justified in politics, but the business man who attempts it will awaken some morning to find the sheriff tacking a notice on his plant.

Gossip may help pass the time pleasantly for the gossips, but how about the results when the objects of the gossip hear what was said?

TRADE-MARK PROTECTION*

By Howard S. Neiman, New York City

In presenting the matter of trade-marks to this convention, I appreciate that I am addressing the representatives of an industry that is more dependent upon the proper protection and commercial integrity of trade-marks and trade names than is almost any other class of manufacturers.

This is due to two primary causes: the fact that the goods of your production cannot be tried and tested until after purchase, and the nature of your customers.

By far the greater proportion of the ultimate consumers of your product is women, and their desire for the delicate, the artistic and the beautiful, especially insofar as it affects them personally, is the leading motive for their purchase of pleasing flavors and those toilet preparations which appeal to the eye.

Having established in the minds of your customers and others the relationship between your trade mark and the contents of the package, it is imperative that you protect your commercial integrity and honesty against the unscrupulous substitution of inferior products under your trade-mark, or the theft of your business by the unwarranted adoption of your trade-marks by unauthorized manufacturers.

Your reputation with the consuming public is your only asset; it is your most valuable business possession, and its loss means your commercial failure.

If it is wise to spend time and thought and money in devising means for protecting your books of account, your stock and your cash, is it not greater wisdom to protect your good-will and your reputation with your customers, without which your entire business must fall?

What, then, are your trade-mark rights, and how can they be best protected?

Allow me at this point to differentiate between the patent laws and the trade-mark laws.

The patent protection provided by the Government is purely statutory. An inventor has no common law rights in his invention when it becomes public knowledge. It is then common property and may be adopted and used by the public at large. The inventor's right to protection arises solely from the law, which says to him, "We, representing the public, will make a contract with you, whereby we will give you the sole right to make, use and sell your invention for a definite number of years; you, in return, agreeing that at the termination of that time will dedicate your invention to the public domain." This is simply a legal contract granting a terminable monopoly, without which contract the inventor has no sole rights.

DIFFERENCE IN BASIS OF RIGHTS.

The rights to a trade-mark are entirely different and are founded upon an entirely different premise.

Irrespective of any law, the owner of a trade-mark has the sole right to its possession under certain defined conditions. The common law has always held that a trade-mark is in effect a part of the business with which it is used; that it has some of the attributes of an asset of the business, and that the owner and user can prevent encroachment upon it as he can the infringement of any of his other business rights.

The laws relating trade-marks, therefore, do not give any actually new rights to the owner, but expand and expound those common law rights into a greater and more definite possession.

The common law considers the infringement of a trade-mark as being interwoven with unfair trade, the statutory law eliminates all consideration of unfair trade and treats the trade-mark property as a definite individual right.

The many pit-falls incident to proof of unfair trade are serious handicaps in endeavoring to prove the infringement

of unregistered trade-marks, and have frequently been the cause of the courts' refusal to grant a legal restraint where it should have been morally issued, whereas the procurement of an injunction restraining the unlawful use of a registered trade-mark follows well defined lines.

While the litigation incident to trade-mark protection is usually complex, and frequently more complicated than that incident to patent infringement, the practice under registered marks is much more simple than that under unregistered marks, and hence the decisions under the former are of greater general application, which has the natural tendency to more equitable results.

A general law of trade-mark rights is being gradually evolved from the mass of decisions, and within the last year or two the courts have done more to produce this desirable result than they had accomplished in the previous decade. This is the result of a more and more clearly defined differentiation between registered and unregistered marks, and a disposition to limit the rights of an unregistered mark to the common law, and to enlarge the rights of a registered mark by extending the beneficial privileges of the statutory law. This difference is now generally recognized by the courts, and a still greater value of registration may be expected.

The older decisions of the courts intimated the opinion that the unregistered or common law marks possessed all, or practically all, the rights and privileges of the registered or statutory ones, and that the only advantages gained by registration were those of legal practice and procedure, but they are now leading toward the idea that governmental recognition gives the mark a broader and more extensive value, and that it should receive more protection than the one that is known only in commerce, and where the owner had done nothing to protect his rights, or to notify the public of his property, other than his own commercial activity—be that great or small.

That such a trend of opinion is logical is evident from a consideration of the rights obtained by registration or legal filing of such documents as deeds and mortgages, or, in the more parallel cases of the issuance of a patent, the filing of assignments of patents and trade-marks and similar actions in which the acknowledgement of the Government is notice to the world of the facts contained therein.

ADVANTAGES OF HAVING A REGISTRATION.

While, of course, the registration of a trade mark cannot have the force of the notice incident to the issuance of a patent, on account of the common law rights that may exist in another in the former case, such registration has considerable weight, sufficient at least to cause a non-registrant to explain fully and satisfactorily his reasons for his non-activity and to limit his rights to his own commercial conditions.

The latest and controlling decision upon this subject of trade mark rights was handed down in March of this year by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of *Hanover Star Milling Company vs. Metcalf*, and the *Allen & Wheeler Company vs. Hanover Star Milling Company*. The Supreme Court held in these cases that the sole right of use of an unregistered trade-mark by its owner is limited absolutely to those States in which the owner has used it in commercial trade; that he cannot prevent even a later adopter from using it in other States, and further, the later adopter can prevent the original owner from using that trade-mark in those States.

This far-reaching decision is undoubtedly a just decision, being based upon the sound principle that an unregistered common law trade-mark is a portion of the good-will of a business; that there can be no good-will where no business has been created, and that no injury can come to one by its use by another, where the first user has made no sales and is commercially unknown.

This decision suggests an investigation into the rights of the public in a trade-mark.

The public has no rights in a patented article during the

*Read at the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Seventh Annual Convention, Atlantic City, 1916.

life of the patent. The patentee may make and sell the invention or he may refrain from so doing. He may license any number of others to make and sell it. He may fix the selling price. He may dispose of all or a portion of his rights as he desires. It has no relation to his business, but is a separate piece of property subject to his will and his wishes. The public has no control over his actions relating to the invention, and cannot compel him to recognize it.

The situation is radically different in the matter of trade-marks. The original common law view of trade-marks was that both the owner and the public had rights therein that must be recognized, the former the right of infringement protection and the latter the right to the assurance that the mark was a guarantee of source of production and, hence, of quality. This reciprocal interest frequently leads to a conflict requiring the most careful equitable decision, for it is evident that in many cases the infringement of a trade-mark may be an injury to the owner and still of benefit to the public. Which right should take precedence has never been actually determined, each case being decided upon the particular facts surrounding it.

An interesting decision referring to this public interest in a trade mark was handed down in March of this year by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. In the case under consideration A had the sole United States agency for the sale of a product produced in Germany and sold in that country under a trade name. A applied for and received a trade-mark registration for the same mark as was used by the German manufacturer. Later B, living in the United States, purchased some of the genuine goods from a dealer in Germany and sold them in this country under the trade name used in that country and registered in this country by A. The court discussed the question of the rights of the trade-

mark owner and of the public, and upon a very technical construction of the trade-mark law, held that A cannot prevent the sale of these imported goods by B, although A was the owner of the trade-mark. In this case it is evident that B did not cause any damage to the purchasing public, although he undoubtedly did to the trade-mark owner. This decision, which is open to argument, has been appealed, and the final outcome will be watched with great interest by those who are the representatives of foreign manufacturers.

Further, a trade mark cannot be assigned or sold without the assignment or sale of the business of which it has become a part. This action is based upon the idea that the trade-mark is a part of the good-will of the business, and the good-will cannot be divested from the business itself and treated as an individual possession. This frequently leads to many complications in those cases of the sale of business organizations and results in the defeat of those who believed that with the purchase of the business they had attained the right to the trade-marks, which were the most valuable feature of the business.

It is not within the scope of this short paper to discuss the decisions in detail, or to elaborate upon each particular trade-mark right, or to differentiate finely between registered and unregistered marks, but I have simply endeavored to refer to the matter in as brief a form as possible, trusting that you will appreciate that in this age of bitter competition when your business may be threatened by others—either innocently or unscrupulously—it is imperative that you use every endeavor to surround that business with every safeguard that the law offers you and that you do not fail to recognize the importance of your trade-mark rights, and that you make it more difficult for a thief to steal your good name and trade reputation than to break into your safe and steal your money, for the latter can be replaced much more easily than the former.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF ODORS

By ERNEST J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C.

(Continued from page 162, July, 1916.)

This chemist attributed dyeing properties to the simultaneous presence in the molecule of two classes of atomic groupings, which he termed (a) chromophors, or groups which predispose to color, such as the nitroso and nitro-groups, and (b) auxochromes, or groups which intensify the color, such as the $-OH$ and $-NH_2$ groups.

It is not necessary to discuss this theory, but it is sufficient to say that it will not stand careful testing, and it would be equally dangerous to treat given atomic groupings as being the specific odor bearers in a given compound. It is quite certain that the whole of the atoms in a given compound have a definite influence on the question of odor, although probably given groupings are more powerful in that direction than others.

Reverting then to the aldehydes and ketones as odor-bearers, we find, just as in the case of the alcohols, sharp differences are to be found in the various series one may consider. For example, the higher aldehydes of the fatty series, say from heptylic aldehyde up to tetradecylic aldehyde, have the most intense odors of all the known perfume bodies. They are all very similar, somewhat fruity, but rather nondescript, and so intense that they can only be used in very minute amounts in any composition. The aldehydes of the geraniol series, citral and citronellal, fall naturally, from an odor point of view, into a class of their own; and the same may be said of the benzaldehyde series, and of phenyl-ethyl-aldehyde and its relations. In all these cases the odor of the various types of aldehydes falls more or less completely into its own class, as determined by its chemical relationships. Similar considerations apply to the

ketones, when it can be at once noticed that the substitution of the $R-CO-H$ group present in aldehydes by the $R-CO-R'$ group characteristic of ketones, produces a marked difference in the quality of the odor. To a trained nose most aldehydes have an odor sufficiently distinct from that of most ketones to enable one to fairly speak of "aldehyde" odors and "ketone" odors.

The above considerations are, of course, only intended as vaguely general in their characters. There are numerous cases which may fall outside such suggestions, and even be antagonistic to them, but it is claimed that some such considerations must eventually be the basis of any proper classification of odors.

As an indication of the assistance that such considerations may be to chemical research in this interesting domain of chemistry, attention may be called to the great similarity in odor between nitrobenzene and benzaldehyde. The principal constituent of essential oil of almonds. After the experiments which led to the artificial preparation of musk odors by the manufacture of nitro-hydro-carbons, such as trinitro-butyl-xylene, it was an obvious deduction that, as the coarse odor of nitrobenzene, containing the NO_2 group, became the sweeter odor of almonds when the NO_2 group disappeared and the $-COH$ took its place, such a possibility might exist in regard to the nitrated hydrocarbon having a musk-like odor. Whilst the nitro-group could not be eliminated in the case of musk odors of this type, it was found that very sweet musk odors could be produced by the introduction of the ketone group $-COR$, and the sweet ketone musks are bodies containing both the NO_2 and the CO groups.

SOME PHASES OF THE CITRUS BY-PRODUCT INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA*

By R. T. WILL, Los Angeles, Calif.

The citrus fruit of California represents an invested capital of \$175,000,000. Annually 38,000 cars of oranges, 6,000 cars of lemons and grape fruit, representing as a total 1,232,000,000 lbs. of citrus fruit are grown and shipped from California to eastern markets. Only the best fruit is selected for the eastern markets and the "cull" fruit is valuable (1) as an insurance for a clean pack and a delivery of fine fruit; and (2) whatever value may be derived from its utilization and manufacture into citrus by-products. Estimates of the amount of fruit available in California for the manufacture of citrus by-products vary from 1 to 5 per cent. of the total shipments, i. e., 12,320,000 to 61,600,000 lbs.

Since this fruit is blemished on the surface or skin only, its characteristic qualities are quite the same as the more perfect fruit, which is packed and shipped. Its appearance and susceptibility to the action of mold and decay are the only factors which prevent the shipment of the "culls."

Commercial manufacture of citrus by-products began in National City (below San Diego), where a rather extensive plant for the manufacture of oil of lemon, citrate of lime and citric acid were erected, about the year 1899. At the time San Diego and National City were struggling with California's infant lemon industry, but, owing to considerable setbacks in the prices of fruit in eastern markets and foreign competition, they were forced to find other channels and means to market the fruit raised. The National City plant was, in fact, over-complete in many respects, and included a great deal of machinery of an expensive character. After operating for but a short time, the plant was closed for lack of sufficient capital and for certain other reasons, the principal ones of which seem to have been a very poor quality of distilled lemon oil, selling 50 cents below the imported article, an inferior quality of citric acid, and considerable losses in the process of manufacture. Furthermore, the plant was not designed along modern economical lines so that its efficiency was very low, making the initial cost of by-products at the factory too high.

The next phase in the development of the industry was the first real step in the right direction. Realizing that over 98 per cent. of all the citrus fruit oils used in the United States imported from abroad were made by hand-pressing methods and that these methods were not applicable to the economic production of oils from California citrus fruits owing principally to the lack of cheap hand labor, a corporation was organized in 1902 for manufacturing essential oils by means of a chemical solvent. Pasadena was the seat of this enterprise and from 1903 to 1907 some 5,000 pounds of lemon oil and about 5,300 lbs. of orange oil were produced. During this period the National City plant again opened its doors, making the same products as before, but under new management and new chemists, only to close down again on account of lack of finances.

The Pasadena plant used the rind or skin of the fruits

only, while the National City plant used the pulp of the lemon principally. Some juice pressed from the lemon pulp ordinarily discarded at Pasadena was shipped to National City for making citrate of lime. No disposition was made of the orange pulp whatever at the Pasadena plant, the sole product being essential oil. Both of these plants were handicapped by the one-sided character of product and a consolidation would have proven a benefit from both sides, in view of the fact that both had certain overhead charges against the products made, greater than selling prices of oils and citrate warranted.

The Pasadena plant finally closed its doors through lack of capital and poor management, and it would seem, considering the excellence of the process employed, that, if this plant had been in the heart of the citrus fruit country, and not in Pasadena, to which all the fruit used in the plant was shipped, it should have been a success, even though the pulp of the fruit was discarded.

In 1904 a plant of considerable size was developed in Redlands, the center of the orange industry, where marmalade was made in large quantities and packed in individual glass jars. About the same time, in Riverside, a plant for the purpose of manufacturing orange wine was built, and a large quantity was made and stored in the warehouse, where, owing to lack of sale, it was allowed to remain until slowly disposed of. The orange wine plant was never a success owing to the one-sided product made. The rind of the fruit containing the essential oil was discarded the pulp only being utilized. Again in Riverside, at about the same period, a plant was erected for manufacturing crystallized and candied citrus fruit peel, and after a short period of operation it closed, on account of lack of finances and the capital involved. Various other small plants of practically no consequence were opened up in different parts of Southern California, only to find some considerable drawback in the manufacture of citrus by-products.

The Redlands plant, during all this period and until 1913, continued to operate in a small and indifferent way, although the equipment was large enough to take care of a considerable volume of fruit. The Redlands corporation purchased the Pasadena plant, and moved it to Redlands, where they attempted to round out their production with oil as well as marmalade, using the whole fruit as was the logical course to all appearances.

The National City plant was then again re-opened during this period and failed once more, for the fifth time. It is quite remarkable the persistence of the San Diego people in maintaining what appeared to be a dead issue with them, at some considerable expense. More recently, a plant for manufacturing citrate of lime and lemon oil was erected at Santa Ana, and after a short operation moved to Riverside, where, owing to financial difficulties, it closed its doors.

PRESENT STATE OF INDUSTRY

The present situation represents three plants of considerable size: one at National City, one at Riverside, and one at Redlands, with about 5 other minor plants distributed throughout Southern California.

*From the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

The question now naturally arises why, after almost fifteen years of continual effort in the direction of the perfection of processes and products from the manufacture of citrus by-products, we have not yet a stable and satisfactory industry. There are three reasons: (1) the citrus fruit grower has only recently realized the urgent necessity for utilizing his waste fruit; (2) in all new industries a certain amount of pioneering must be done, and in this process of pioneering many failures must be counted and charged off to profit and loss; (3) inefficiency, in its fullest sense, has been characteristic of all the attempts made up to this time to utilize the whole culled fruit, which, after all, is the keynote of the matter. Manufacture of the oil of orange or lemon alone is insufficient to support the industry, overhead charges being too great where but a portion of the fruit is utilized.

The successful by-product industry must be founded upon five factors: (1) cheapness of fruit and its accessibility, i. e., proper plant location; (2) economical and efficient machinery for the production of the products on a large scale by efficient processes; (3) complete utilization of the fruit so that there will be no waste; (4) conservative management of the business and ample capital; (5) a stable demand and an easy sale for the manufactured products at a sufficiently large margin of profit.

On one hand we see the Pasadena plant operating a one-sided process and although demonstrating that this could be done, financially the plant was not the success it should have been. We have the National City plant in much the same situation, while the Riverside plant is possibly coming closer to the ideal; while I realize that many will not agree with me in these contentions, yet it would seem that they were the only logical ones to consider, taking all things into account.

Chemical control has entered into the production of citrus by-products to but a small extent because the promoters of most of the enterprises have thought either that such control was unnecessary, or that the money spent for

competent supervision could be more profitably spent in advertising or in some other routine business way.

As Mr. Chace has already put before you in a former meeting characteristic phases of the by-product industry in Italy, I shall not draw any comparison between that industry and the California situation, except to note here the imports of citrus by-products into this country. The imports into the United States for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1913, were as follows:

| PRODUCT. | POUNDS. | VALUE. |
|--|-----------|----------|
| Orange and lemon peel, candied, dry or preserved. | 654,307 | \$34,435 |
| Oil of lime..... | 13,075 | 16,025 |
| Oil of orange..... | 79,797 | 155,199 |
| Oil of lemon..... | 410,003 | 794,215 |
| Oil of bergamot..... | 64,259 | 310,135 |
| Citrate of lime..... | 5,526,254 | 736,309 |
| Citric acid..... | 8,677 | 2,915 |
| Citron in brine..... | 1,773,187 | 63,771 |
| Citron and citron peel, candied, dried or preserved. | 315,686 | 41,219 |
| Concentrated lemon, orange or lime juice..... | | 116,572 |

These imports represent in actual fruit a total of 165,000,000 lbs., and it is not surprising that our efforts should be directed along the lines of the utilization of our culled fruit. We certainly have a large field to cover and I am looking forward to the time with much pleasure when we may fully realize our hopes for the citrus by-product industry.

One thing that the fruit growers require more now than ever before is a safety valve as an outlet for the fruit produced. So many thousands of acres of oranges and lemons have been planted during the last few years and are rapidly coming into bearing that the volume of fruit sold in the east can hardly grow in proportion to the production. The result seems almost inevitable that we shall have to be content with much lower prices for the fruit or else reduce some factor in the cost of production or shipping. As far as it would appear, the production of citrus by-products from the waste fruit would largely reduce this cost of production, and possibly even reach a point where nothing but the choicest fruit would be shipped east and all second-grade and orchard-run fruit be manufactured into by-products here.

(To be continued.)

HOW TO USE THE METRIC SYSTEM*

By J. W. ENGLAND

It sounds trite and commonplace to say it, but the way to use the metric system of weights and measures is to think in terms of the metric system. Nothing can be more confusing than to use equivalents of the older system of weights and measures, and nothing has done more to handicap the introduction of the metric system than such use. The only right procedure is to think in metric units. And when this is done, the system becomes surprisingly simple in operation.

The metric system has come and come to stay in this country, and in time it will be the only system used; probably in a much shorter time than many of us realize. The metric system was legalized by Congress in 1866. Its weights are used in our coinage. Metric units are the legal units of electrical measure in the United States. The use of the metric system is obligatory in the medical work of the U. S. Navy and War Departments and U. S. Public Health Service, and in Porto Rico and the Philippine

Islands; and it is in universal use by analytical chemists and scientists generally.

The European war is demoralizing the export trade of foreign countries. The system of weights and measures most largely used in such trade is the metric. Today is America's golden opportunity, commercially. Never before in the history of the world has any country ever had such commercial possibilities as this country has for foreign trade. The government is fully alive to the situation, and is doing everything it can to induce manufacturers to use the metric system in the shipment of goods to foreign countries.

Recently, there has been issued an exceedingly practical Senate document (No. 241), entitled "Report on the Use of the Metric System in Export Trade," by S. W. Stratton, Director of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. If the metric system becomes the accepted system of U. S. manufacturers for export trade, it will be but a short time until it will be used for goods that are not to be exported, because manufacturers will not want to use two standards—one for export and another for home trade.

The forthcoming editions of our official legal standards—

*Read before the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, 1916.

the U.S.P. IX and the N.F. IV, both of which will become official as of September 1, 1916—will use *only* the metric system of weights and measures. The U.S.P. VIII uses the metric system only. The N.F. III uses the metric system, but gives *relative* equivalents in the apothecaries system, as do, also, many books of reference and text books. The use of relative equivalents has led to errors by those who assumed that the equivalents given were proportional and interchangeable with the metric units, and they were not. This procedure has undoubtedly retarded the adoption or even the learning of the metric system by pharmacists in a practical manner, and the Committee on National Formulary has very wisely decided to eliminate this feature in the forthcoming edition of the book.

It would certainly seem that the time has come for the pharmacists of this country to decide to use the metric system in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. There is nothing inherently difficult about this. But there is a right way of doing it and a wrong way. The wrong way is to use equivalents of the older weights and measures, and the right way is to use the metric weights and measures, and it is along this line that the following suggestions are offered:

In the first place, while the use of equivalents is to be unreservedly condemned, it is essential that the users of the metric system shall have an intelligent conception of the *approximate* equivalents of metric weights and measures in apothecaries weights and measures so that they shall clearly understand relative values; however, this is very different from using the equivalents themselves.

The following table will serve for the purpose of comparison:

| APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS. | APPROXIMATE VOLUMES. |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 milligramme = 1/65 grain. | 1 millilitre or mil (or Cc.) = 15 minims. |
| 1 centigramme = 1/6 grain. | 1 litre = 2.1 pints or 34 fluidounces. |
| 1 decigramme = 1 1/2 grains. | |
| 1 gramme = 15 grains. | |

The term mil will be used in the U.S.P. IX in place of the Cc. or cubic centimetre of the U.S.P. VIII, the Bureau of Standards of Washington, D. C., having found that there was an error in the original measurement of the Cc. The error is practically negligible,† but the Committee on Revision wished to be as exact as is humanly possible, and also wished to follow the example of the British Pharmacopœia in the use of the term. Hence, the adoption of the newer and more euphonious term—mil.

APPROXIMATE LENGTHS.

| |
|---------------------------|
| 1 millimetre = 1/25 inch. |
| 1 centimetre = 4/10 inch. |
| 1 decimetre = 4 inches. |
| 1 metre = 40 inches. |

The figures given are not exact equivalents, but they are sufficiently exact for understanding relative values. The exact metric equivalents carried out to the ultimate decimal point can be found in Part II of U.S.P. IX.

An excellent conception of the relative values of metric weights and volumes in comparison with the apothecaries weights and volumes may be had by studying the doses given in the U.S.P. IX and N.F. IV.

DOMESTIC VOLUMES.

| |
|----------------------------|
| 4 mls = 1 teaspoonful. |
| 8 mls = 1 dessertspoonful. |
| 15 mls = 1 tablespoonful. |

It is useful to remember, also, that practically there are 28 (28.3495) grammes in 1 avoirdupois ounce, and 30 (29.573) mls in 1 fluidounce.

In using the metric system for manufacturing the preparations of the U.S.P. IX and N.F. IV, the terms used should be few in number and simply expressed. The metric system is a decimal system and its terms should be expressed in whole numbers and decimals, as is done by the official standards.

According to the Bureau of Standards, U. S. Government (Circular 47, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, page 12), the term "cubic centimetre" as used in chemical work is a misnomer, since the unit actually used is the "millilitre," which has a slightly larger volume. The difference is the 27 millionth (0.000027) of a Cc.

Thus: 1.5 Gm. is expressed as one and five-tenths grammes, not as one gramme and five decigrammes; or 2.5 mls are two and five-tenths mls.

In analytical chemical work, and in the expression of dosage, the same rule is followed in writing, but in speaking, where the quantities are less than one gramme, it is usual to express them in milligrammes, and if less than one mil, in tenths of a mil.

The growth of the metric system in this country, so far as pharmaceutical manufacturing is concerned, has been handicapped by reason of the fact that drugs are bought and sold by the older systems of weights and measures, and to use the metric system results in the production of unusual volumes. Thus, 1,000 mls equals 33.8 fluidounces, or practically 34 fluidounces. The quantity of a fluid preparation usually made in a drug store is 32 fluidounces or less, and bottles holding this quantity are used for stock. But this difficulty can be readily bridged by using only 95 per cent. of the quantities of the official formulas and making 950 mls (32 1/4 fluidounces) instead of 1,000 mls; or, better still, by using *metric* round bottom packer bottles, which can be readily obtained of glassware manufacturers in the following sizes: 60, 125, 250, 500 and 1,000 mls or Cc.; these cost no more than bottles of corresponding volumes in the older system.

Pharmacists should use metric weights and measures for the making of pharmaceutical preparations whether physicians use the metric system in the writing of prescriptions or not.

The responsibility for the use or non-use of the metric system in the writing of prescriptions rests entirely with the medical profession, not with the pharmaceutical.

In this country, drug stores generally use two sets of weights, i. e., one the apothecaries set for prescription purposes, of grains, scruples, drachms and ounces, and another or avoirdupois set of ounces, pounds, etc. for general use. For the measurement of volumes, there are generally used graduated glass measures of various sizes—60 minims and 120 minims, and 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 and 32 fluidounces, with pints, quarts and gallon measures of metal.

Every drug store should have a set of metric weights from 1 centigramme to 50 grammes for prescription use, and, if they do manufacturing, a set from 1 gramme to 500 grammes; or, better, 1 kilo to 5 kilos. For volumetric work they should have metric graduated glass measures of 30 mls, 60 mls, 120 mls, 250 mls, 500 mls and 1,000 mls; and a few glass pipettes such as 1, 5, 10 and 25 mls; in fact, these latter are indispensable in applying the official tests. The 10 mil pipette and smaller should be graduated into one-tenth mls.

If graduated glass measures and pipettes in mls cannot be obtained, those graduated in cubic centimetres can be used in their places, as the difference between the cubic centimetre and mil or millilitre is practically negligible.

Horace Greeley once said that the way for the government to resume specie payment was to resume, and, similarly, the way for the pharmacists of this country to use the metric system is to use it.

The U. S. Pharmacopœial convention and the American Pharmaceutical Association have kept step with advanced scientific progress by recognizing the superiority of the metric system over the older system—the former for the Pharmacopœia and the latter for the National Formulary.

At the opening of the present session of Congress, Representative Charles H. Dillon, of South Dakota, introduced a bill making the metric system permissive until July, 1920, after which time it is to be compulsory and exclusive. Ordinarily such a bill would be fated for the pigeon-hole, but this bill is being aggressively supported by Secretary of Commerce Redfield, who is himself a manufacturer of large experience in export trade, and a firm believer in the metric system. Hence the prospects for the adoption of the bill in the near future seem bright.

Was a Poor National Policy.

The tax on perfumes and cosmetics which has just been done away with by Congress ought never to have been imposed. It's poor national policy to retard the work of soap and to add to the cost of preserving the life of infants.—*Spatula.*



Flavoring Extract Section

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Since our August issue Frank L. Beggs, president, and Thomas E. Lannen, attorney of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States, have issued Circular No. 46.

Reference was made to the proposed merger with the American Spice Trade Association and to the meeting of the committees of the two organizations which, at the time the circular was issued, had not yet been held.

Advance notice was given of the "mustard seed" hearing before the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington on September 15.

Reports were made on the passage of the Georgia bill, which permits shipment of alcohol into the State for use in the manufacture of flavoring extracts and toilet preparations. The bill was sent to the Governor for his action.

Congress has adjourned and there are just at present no State legislatures in session.

Considerable space was devoted to the Detroit convention of the Association of American Food, Dairy and Drug Officials. The list of proposed standards for soda water flavors, etc., was given. It was printed on page 165 of our August issue.

Observations were made upon the law in relation to the hiring of employes who are under contract to a third party and legal procedure on the subject was quoted. Other matters of interest were reported, which the members will find in the copies of the bulletin that have been sent to them.

THE PROPOSED MERGER.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association and a special committee of the American Spice Trade Association was held in New York September 7 at the office of the latter association, 124 Front street, New York. On behalf of the Flavoring Extract Association the following gentlemen were present: F. L. Beggs, president; George M. Day, treasurer; F. P. Beers, secretary. The following members of the executive committee: Charles D. Joyce, R. H. Bond and F. A. Ross, C. F. Sauer and J. O. Schlottbeck, together with Messrs. S. J. Sherer and W. M. McCormick who were invited to attend. On behalf of the American Spice Trade Association there were Messrs. John Clarke, secretary; William D. Weikel, Benjamin H. Old, Carl Brand and William Archibald.

The committees tentatively agreed to recommend to their respective associations an amalgamation under the name "The American Spice and Extract Association," providing also for a continuation of the name "American Spice Trade Association" in foreign markets.

It seems to us that the present spice association is most

closely identified with the spice brokers and importers, as the majority of its members are of this group and are located in New York City. For this reason it would seem that the future of this association is along the lines it has followed in the past. A number of the present members of the extract association are engaged in spice grinding, and several members of the spice association who are spice grinders are also manufacturers of flavoring extracts. It would seem therefore that the extract association could well be expanded along the spice grinding lines, and if the spice grinders manifest sufficient interest in this development, it might even be advisable to change the name to, for instance, the Flavoring Extract and Spice Manufacturers' Association.

The increased membership and income of such an expanded association would well warrant the establishment of a central office and laboratory in charge of a competent executive secretary and chemist, and in this way the service rendered by the association to its members, individually and collectively, would be worth a great deal of money to them.

We have conferred with many representative firms, both in and out of the association, and we feel strongly inclined to believe that these views are those of a great majority.

We do not believe that such an enterprising and effective association as the F. E. M. A. has been reduced to such straits that it need look to any other association, no matter how meritorious, to absorb it, and to submerge its identity.

The adjourned annual meeting will be held at the Martineau Hotel, New York, on Friday, Sept. 29, and there should be a good attendance to discuss this proposal fully and to make proper disposition of it.

Flavoring Extracts Wanted in Haiti.

Special Agent Garrard Harris says, writing from Port au Prince, Haiti: "There is also a fine opportunity for a full line of good American flavoring extracts and spices. Good vanilla is hard to obtain. In Port au Prince, when one desires vanilla he either searches for some one who has some vanilla beans, purchases one, and makes his own extract, or else buys an inferior decoction at the drug store. A 10-cent bottle of vanilla as sold in the States sells for 25 cents in Port au Prince, and the same is true of other extracts. A little tin of black pepper such as brings 10 cents at retail in the States is 25 cents in Haiti.

Vanillin Production in 1914.

The United States Bureau of the Census, in its review of the miscellaneous chemical production of the country, gives the value of the vanillin production of 1914 as \$525,219.

LABELING IMITATION EXTRACTS.

The following ruling has been received from the New York State Department of Agriculture in response to a request sent by us to its counsel:

ALBANY, Aug. 22, 1916.

Editor, *American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review*:

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of the 29th ult. I find upon my desk after an absence from the office. I beg to advise you that it is my opinion that where a synthetic product is placed upon the market composed of essential oils, synthetic ethers, alcohol, water and artificial color, it is sufficient to label it to show those facts without attempting to name the synthetic ethers.

This is a conclusion which was reached at this office some time ago on the theory that it met the requirements of the statute. Very truly yours,

G. L. FLANDERS,
Counsel.

The letter of July 29, referred to by Mr. Flanders, was as follows:

Hon. G. L. Flanders, Department of Agriculture,
Albany, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Fred M. Greene, a food inspector of the Department of Agriculture, has been visiting manufacturers of natural, compound and imitation fruit oils and extracts within the past few weeks, and has made certain statements to them as to alleged labeling requirements that appear to be in conflict with views which we understand you to entertain.

We invite your attention to an editorial, entitled "New York State Labeling Inquiry," which appeared on page 121 of our July issue. We believe you will find a copy of that issue on file in the office of the Department, but for your special information we enclose a clipping herewith. We believe that the local manufacturers are of the same view as ourselves, and we would be glad to have you write us and state specifically just what the views of the Department are as to a statement of "constituents" under the law.

Yours very truly,

PERFUMER PUBLISHING CO.
Per L. S. L.

DERIVATIVES OF COUMARIN.

On warming coumarin with a concentrated solution of sodium bisulphite it is converted into well-crystallized sodium hydrocoumarinsulphonate, $C_9H_7O_2NaHSO_3 \cdot H_2O$. This is reconverted into coumarin and sodium sulphite and sulphurous acid when heated for 2 hours at 150° – 160° C., whilst on heating with excess of caustic alkali and acidifying, it yields coumaric acid. On adding caustic soda solution to a solution of sodium hydrocoumarinsulphonate, coumarin and sodium sulphite are first produced, and then react to form the open-chain, difficultly crystallizable compound, sodium hydrocoumaricsulphonate, which can be reconverted into the lactone form by treatment with acetic anhydride and into coumaric acid by treating with excess of alkali and acidifying. Limettin, a dimethoxycoumarin from expressed oil of limes, gives similar reactions, but the coumaric acid could not be obtained crystalline. When coumarin is treated with excess of alkali it is completely hydrolysed and the excess of alkali can be titrated with approximate accuracy. On standing, the neutral solution becomes alkaline, coumarin being slowly regenerated until an equilibrium is reached, the equilibrium being disturbed and more coumarin being formed if the latter is removed as formed.—F. D. DODGE, *Jour. Amer. Chem. Society*.

Special Course in Food Chemistry at Columbia.

A course in practical chemistry of the food industries, conducted by the School of Practical Arts of the Teachers' College, a special evening course of twelve lectures begins October 24. Washington Pratt is to be the instructor and further details as to registration, etc., can be obtained at the university.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

FEDERAL.

Notice of Judgment Given Under Pure Food and Drugs Act by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The following notice has been issued by the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington:

4,331. Misbranding of "Dander-Off." U. S. vs. a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine \$50 and costs.

The circular or pamphlet accompanying the article contained, among other things, the following: "Cure the Dandruff, Save Your Hair and Prevent Baldness." "Itching Scalp, Scurf and Eczemic Affections readily yield to it. One application will stop itching of the scalp; five to ten applications are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Dandruff, Scurf, Scrofulous and Eczemic Affections of the scalp, if applied according to directions." "Falling Hair. If your hair is falling out, caused by Dandruff or diseased scalp, Dander-Off will stop it. Puts the scalp in a good healthy condition, removes the disease, causes the hair to take on new life, and to grow more abundantly than ever."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Solids (gram per 100 cc.) | 0.57 |
| Ash (gram per 100 cc.) | 0.39 |
| Borax (gram per 100 cc.) | 0.29 |
| Arsenic, as As_2O_3 (mg. per 100 cc.) | 14.0 |
| Coal-tar dye (amaranth) | Present |

Sample is an alkaline solution of borax and arsenic trioxid, colored with coal-tar dye.

Misbranding was charged for the reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on the label aforesaid, to wit, (On carton) ". . . A Superior Remedy for Dandruff in All Its Forms. All diseased and eczemic affections of the Scalp. . . Stops Falling Hair. . . (On bottle) ". . . A few applications will . . . restore lifeless hair to good condition . . ." and included in the circular or pamphlet aforesaid, to wit, "Cure the Dandruff, Save Your Hair and Prevent Baldness." ". . . five to ten applications are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of . . . Scrofulous and Eczemic affections of the scalp, if applied according to directions." ". . . causes the hair to take on new life, and to grow more abundantly than ever," were false and fraudulent, in that the same were applied to said article knowingly, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity.

STATE.

Georgia.

The Georgia Legislature passed the bill which provides that it shall be lawful to bring into the State of Georgia alcohol for use in the manufacture of any article or articles of commerce, provided, however, that the article or articles so manufactured shall in no way contravene the spirit or intentment of the general prohibition laws of the State of Georgia.

The bill authorizes the shipment into Georgia and the use in Georgia of alcohol for the manufacture of extracts, toilet preparations, flavors, patent medicines, etc. It was in the hands of the governor at last accounts. Other measures objected to by the flavoring extract industry were killed.

Indiana.

Commissioner Barnard's report for June just received shows 106 samples of food analyzed, of which 76 were reported as legal and 30 illegal.

CANADA.

Lemon Flavoring Extract.

Bulletin 337 of the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department shows that of 223 samples of lemon flavoring extract recently examined by the Dominion analyst, 69 were found to be adulterated, while 83 were up to standard, 68 sold as compound and three sold as flavoring extract mistakenly. Prosecutions are threatened by the department. The report says:

"By an Order in Council of 17th October, 1912 (published as Departmental Circular G 1045), lemon extract is defined as below:

"Lemon extract is the flavoring extract prepared from lemon peel, or from oil of lemon, and contains, along with more or less of the terpenes of lemon oil, not less than two-tenths (0.2) of one per cent. of citral derived from oil of lemon."

"This definition recognizes that the terpene content of lemon oil (consisting of above 90 per cent. of the whole) is of secondary importance as a flavoring material. The flavor-giving components of lemon oil are essentially citral and citronellal, with smaller amounts of other substances. It remains true, however, that some difficulty is found in fully removing these flavor-giving components of the oil, without at the same time taking into solution a large portion, or even the whole of the terpenes; and the successful manufacture of a terpeneless lemon flavoring extract demands great care and experience, as will be seen in the further study of this report."

"The Order in Council just mentioned defines a terpene lemon extract as follows:

"Terpene lemon extract is the flavoring extract prepared as above described, and contains not less than five (5) per cent. of oil of lemon, and not less than two-tenths (0.2) of one per cent. of citral, derived from oil of lemon."

"This article (terpene lemon extract) is identical with the ordinary lemon extract of the U. S. A. regulations. Its manufacture demands the use of strong alcohol, without which the terpene content of oil of lemon cannot be held in solution. It has the advantage of assuring the corresponding citral content; while, in order to obtain the required amount of citral in solution where a weaker alcohol is employed, a high degree of care and skill are demanded on the part of the manufacturer."

"The method employed in citral determination in these extracts is that described by Hiltner. Hiltner's work indicates a degree of accuracy which makes possible the determination of citral within 0.01 gramme per 100 cc. where amounts varying from 0.025 to 0.200 are present."

"Work done in this laboratory shows that a somewhat less degree of accuracy than that indicated above is obtainable with commercial extracts, possibly due to progressive oxidation of the aldehyde in presence of sunlight and on prolonged keeping. Still another difficulty appears where the article is artificially colored, a concession permitted without declaration by Order in Council of 9th January, 1915 (G 1167)."

"The total error due to combination of all these causes may amount to 0.03 citral; and I have taken the precaution of allowing a departure of 0.05 from the standard requirements of 0.20 citral per 100 cc., before declaring the sample adulterated, under the act. In no case has this conclusion been reached until two more determinations were made upon the sample."

British Board Warns Against Benzoate of Soda.

Advices from London state that communications have reached the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries referring to a statement which has appeared in the public press to the effect that benzoate of soda may be used to replace sugar in the preparation of jam. The Board says benzoate of soda is quite unsuitable for the purpose, and warns the public against its use in jam making.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Vanity Bag Accessories Decision Modified

On page 113 of our June issue was given a decision of the Board of General Appraisers on vanity bag accessories, assessing them at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The case was appealed to the United States Court of Custom Appeals and the action of the appraisers was modified. The court's findings are as follows:

First. That the metal pencil cases, metal-bound memorandum books with metal pencil holders attached thereto, belong to the class of articles which are carried by men on or about or attached to the person, and that they are therefore dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem, as assessed by the collector.

Second. That the metal handles, buttonhooks, tweezers, pin and needle boxes, pin or hairpin boxes, and perfume or smelling-salts flasks are not articles which are customarily or usually carried by men on or about or attached to the person, and that their shape, size, and construction are of a character which renders them unsuitable to be so carried by women as separate entities. They are, in our opinion, articles or wares composed of metal, and if plated with gold or silver should be assessed at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 167.

Third. The metal powder boxes, powder-puff boxes, eyebrow-pencil cases, and lip-stick boxes, are suitable containers for vanity articles and preparations, and giving proper weight to the finding of the collector they must be regarded as parts of vanity cases composed of metal. They are therefore dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem as parts of vanity cases under the provisions of paragraph 356.

Ruling on Crude Pepper Imports.

The United States Department of Agriculture has defined its views with relation to the application of the Federal food and drugs act to importations of crude pepper. Its statement is in part:

"The department will not recommend the detention of crude pepper offered for entry on account of the presence therein of light berries in the amounts in which they are customarily present in crude pepper of recognized commercial grades. On the other hand, the department will continue to recommend to customs officials that importations of crude pepper be detained if, upon examination, they are found to contain pepper shells or other adulterants, or to be wormy or otherwise to consist in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid substance, or in anywise to be injurious to health."

"Ground peppers will be regarded as adulterated and misbranded, if upon examination they are found not to comply with standards in Circular 19, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture."

Advances on Eucalyptus Oil.

A protest dealing with the dutiable value of eucalyptus oil from J. Bosisto & Co., Richmond, Australia, has been decided by the Board of General Appraisers adversely to the claims of New York handlers of the commodity. The oil, which was rated as "standard test," was entered at 1 shilling 1 penny per pound. Judge McClelland approved advances to the extent of 1 shilling 1½ pence per pound to make Australian value at date of shipment.

Reappraisal on Citronella Oil.

The Board of General Appraisers has made a reappraisal on citronella oil shipped to this city by Clark, Spence & Co., Galle, Ceylon. It took about three months to get the commodity to New York, and in that period prices in Galle were understood to have advanced. The oil was entered as having a value of 14½ pence per pound, less difference in exchange, war risk, freight, consul fee, commission and brokerage, telegrams, stamps and postage, and freight to New York. Judge McClelland reappraised the oil at 16½ pence per pound, less all charges except difference in exchange.

Great Range in Plant Kingdom.

There are 4,200 species of plants used for commercial purposes. Of these 420 are used for perfumes.



LESSONS IN WAR SITUATIONS.

The war in Europe has created a situation concerning the soap industry to which the soap manufacturers in this country should give due attention. In England the production of soap has been greatly increased whereas in Germany the amount of soap has decreased to such an extent that its use is being conserved by the issuing of soap cards limiting each person to a specified amount of both laundry and toilet soap.

A prominent Glasgow soap manufacturer in the course of an address recently made the following statement:

"In ordinary circumstances soap makers would have been fully justified in advancing the price of soap proportionately to the rise in raw materials, particularly as last October the Government commandeered the supplies of glycerin produced in this country at a price that was then considered fair and reasonable, but, owing to the great scarcity of freights, the raw materials required for soap making have advanced to such an extent that the cost of soap has, within about a year, increased by \$65.70 per ton. As, however, any rise in the price of domestic soap would undoubtedly have had the effect of increasing imports, thereby displacing English soaps and consequently reducing the production of glycerin, the trade decided to await the assistance of the Government in preventing large quantities of soaps from being dumped into this country. As it was feared would occur should a substantial advance in the price of soap be made here. . . . As each ton of soap imported means a reduction of at least 1 hundred-weight in the output of British glycerin, it behooves everyone to decline to purchase imported soaps and to insist on getting British-made goods only."

The conclusions to be drawn from this statement are that the production of soap in England at the present time is secondary to the production of glycerine. In other words the usual condition of affairs is reversed and instead of glycerine being a by-product of soap, soap is the by-product of glycerine. Under these circumstances it is necessary for the English soap manufacturers to find new outlets for their product. The embargo upon foreign made soap protects home consumption, yet it is undoubtedly true that there is a surplus and for this surplus other markets than that at home must be invaded. The result is that a great quantity of this soap is going to export countries.

In Germany, on the other hand, under-production of soap, due to the use of fats and oils as foodstuffs, another condition exists. In view of the scarcity of soap, soap substitutes are being daily sought and invented, as well as new methods of refining and obtaining inferior fats for the production of soap. In reading German periodicals related to the soap industry one cannot fail to observe the many unusual methods of using something to replace soap in the numerous ways in which it is employed. While some of these will be impracticable after soap can be again obtained upon a normal basis, the use of soap substitutes

in various ways will have been accelerated, as a result of its present scarceness and have its influence.

The American manufacturer of soap therefore has two new situations arising as a result of the war. One is greater competition in export fields due to over-production as well as having no market in England unless he manufactures there; the other a possible future competition due to cheaper substitutes for soap.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF POTASH.

A review of the developments in the potash industry in this country during 1915 has been prepared by the United States Geological Survey. It states what has been done in various States and discusses future sources of production. It describes the results as incidents of the "birth of an industry."

The Survey states that potash was recovered as a by-product from the manufacture of Portland cement at Riverside, Cal. By-product potash from this source has yielded a considerable revenue, owing to the abnormally high price for these salts, and in obtaining it two other purposes have been subserved—first, the saving of additional material to be converted into cement, and, second, the elimination of the dust nuisance. At Riverside a discharge of 100 tons of dust a day over the surrounding orange groves has been prevented.

Potassium sulphate from alunite was first placed on the market late in October, 1915, by a company at Marysville, Utah. The production has not been large so far, owing to the incidents connected with a pioneer enterprise of this character. Though certain foreign deposits of alunite have been worked for potash alum, this is the first record yield of potash salts as such from alunite. The product is of high grade.

A plant owned by a company at Omaha, Nebr., was established in the spring of 1915 at Hoffland, near Alliance, in the northwestern part of the State. During about half of the year the company obtained potash salts from the brine of an alkaline lake in that region.

In addition to output from these sources, potash was marketed in 1915 from kelp obtained along the Pacific coast.

ACTIVE EXPERIMENTAL WORK DURING THE YEAR.

Experimental work on the production of potash salts from different sources was active during the year, and in places this activity has been succeeded by the construction of plants. Operations are in progress at Searles Lake and at Keeler, on the shores of Owens Lake, Cal. It is reported that one company is erecting a plant near Great Salt Lake, and that another will soon be started at the south end of the lake. The by-product, bittern, at solar-evaporation plants on San Francisco Bay, has also received some attention.

Manufacturers of Portland cement, having had their attention directed to a possible revenue from by-product potash, will not be slow in thoroughly investigating their raw material. Already a company near Hagerstown, Md., is reported to be installing a plant for the recovery of potash salts.

Great activity has been manifested in experiments for

the recovery of potash from the silicate rocks, such as feldspar and leucite, from the mica sericite, and from greensand. In many laboratories researches have been in progress, some of which, according to reports, offer prospects of profitable commercial development if feldspars and other potash-rich rocks in sufficient quantity and purity can be found and made available.

A small quantity of potash salts was probably produced from these silicate rocks and minerals during 1915, and found its way into mixed fertilizers without intermediate refinement.

The Survey reports that potash salts were produced in the United States in 1915 to the value of \$342,000. The imports of refined potash salts in 1915 were 76,141 long tons, or slightly more than 25 per cent. of those in 1913, the latest normal year of importation. Imports of the potash fertilizers, kainite, manure salts, and double manure salts amounted to 20,247 long tons, or about 3 per cent. of those in 1913. Taking all the potash salts together, the imports in 1915 were about one-tenth of those under normal conditions.

TO GET MELTING POINTS OF FATS.

A new process for the determination of the melting point of fats has been made public. In the methods ordinarily in use the occurrence of melting is indicated by a fat layer of varying thickness. The thinner this layer, the more accurate the determination will be.

In the *Giornale di Farmacia e di Chimica*, No. 4, pages 151-153, the following process is recommended by Romolo Romarnelli: The apparatus consists of a wide-necked glass flask of about 250 ccm. capacity, into which a sensitive thermometer is introduced by means of a perforated cork. To the thermometer a platinum wire of a thickness of 0.3 to 0.4 mm. is attached, the free end of which is formed into a loop of a diameter of 8 to 9 mm. The wire is attached in such a manner that the loop assumes a vertical position, at an equal height, in front of the mercury ball. The flask is filled with unboiled, distilled water.

The fat to be examined is melted at a gentle heat. When it has cooled off almost to the solidification point, the platinum loop is dipped, parallel to the surface, into the liquid and quickly withdrawn. With a little practice a thin film of fat is obtained in the loop. This is allowed to cool for an hour, whereupon the platinum wire is attached to the thermometer in the manner stated and the flask carefully heated on an asbestos plate.

When the temperature approaches the melting point of the fat, the film of fat becomes transparent at the periphery. As soon as it is completely transparent, the layer breaks up and at this moment the melting point is read off, which in this manner can be very accurately and dependably determined.—*Farmaceutisk Revy*.

Oil Extracting Plant Installed in Nicaragua.

A vegetable oil extracting plant has recently been installed at Leon, Nicaragua. The machinery consists of three presses: one plate press, and two curb presses, all operated by hydraulic pressure from a steam engine of 14 horsepower. The capacity of the plant is 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of seed per day and the materials treated will be castor seed, coyol palm nut, peanut, coconuts, "talchocote," "burillo," wild almond, and cottonseed. The machinery was purchased from a Richmond (Va.) company. This is the first installation of this type undertaken in Nicaragua and the results will be noted with interest.

"Really of Much Practical Help."

(L. M. Leberman's Sons, Inc., Philadelphia.)

We do not hesitate to commend the AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW. Trade publications for years back have been looked upon by the general manufacturing class as more or less valueless, but we are forced to say that we found your journal really of much practical help and value in our business. In this regard it is really exceptional; hence all the greater is our pleasure in speaking well of it.

PERMANENCY OF THE GLASS TYPES FOR ROSIN GRADING.

(Issued by the Leather and Paper Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1916.)

It has come to the attention of the Department of Agriculture that the permanency of the color of the glass for rosin types is questioned.

As previously stated by the Department, the permanency of the color of the glass was given considerable attention before the types were issued.

Repeated experiments have shown that after exposures of over a year, subjecting the glass to the action of the direct sunlight and atmospheric conditions, there was no perceptible change in color. From this it is apparent that if the types are used in accordance with the procedure for grading rosin recommended by the Bureau of Chemistry, there will be no change in color. They are more likely to be rendered useless by physical destruction than because of change in color, but even this feature has been minimized in the special construction of the types.

BRITISH PALM OIL INDUSTRY.

The report of the Committee on Edible and Oil-producing Nuts and Seeds appointed by the British Colonial Office has been issued. The committee makes several recommendations for developing the oil-seed-crushing industry in the United Kingdom, the one outstanding being the proposal to impose a duty of £2 per ton on palm kernels exported from British West Africa, to be retained for five years after the war, and to be remitted on all kernels shipped to and crushed in any part of the British Empire. In the oil-seed-crushing circles of Hull and Liverpool, the report has, on the whole, been very favorably received, criticism, where any has been evoked, being mainly directed to the proposal to limit the period in which the export duty is to be paid, to five years. The opinion is strongly held in these quarters that to be thoroughly effective the duty must be permanent.

Some idea of the extent of Germany's trade in palm kernels is obtainable from figures to the year 1913. In that year the export trade of West Africa in palm kernels amounted to over £5,000,000, of which £4,250,000 came from British possessions, and 75 per cent of the kernels exported were sent to Germany for treatment. In the same year the imports of vegetable oils into the United Kingdom totaled 194,616 tons—156,538 tons for technical and 38,078 tons for edible purposes—of which from foreign countries alone we received about 150,000 tons. These figures serve to show that a domestic industry would be actively employed in meeting the home demands, apart from the trade with foreign consumers.

As secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Bonar Law has notified the governor-general of Nigeria and the governors of Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast that he sees no reason why the proposed £2 a ton export duty should not be imposed forthwith.

Process for Calcium Soaps.

Calcium soaps; Process of obtaining fatty acids from—
G. Bottaro. Fr. Pat. 449,392.

THE soaps obtained in the saponification of oils and fats with lime are decomposed by means of a current of hot sulphur dioxide or a hot solution of the gas at the ordinary or increased pressure or *in vacuo*. The resulting fatty acids are of good color. In the usual process of hydrolysis with sulphuric acid, the nitrous compounds always present in the latter attack the fatty acids; loss due to this cause is obviated by the present process, and the glycerin is easily extracted from the calcium sulphite. The same process may be used for the treatment of the soaps of any other metals, or of soaps of ammonia or organic bases.

REFINING VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL OILS*

By CHARLES BASKERVILLE, Ph.D., F.C.S.

Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Laboratory, College of the City of New York. Member of the Franklin Institute.

(Continued from page 168, August, 1916.)

In my investigations, lasting through several years, I have taken various kinds of crude vegetable oils from various kinds of sources with various (extreme) conditions and refined them. In many cases I have been told that no attempt would ordinarily be made to refine a particular oil, as it should be sent to the soap-kettle, the corresponding price only being expected. Such oils would have represented much better values if they could have been refined by the usual practice. These oils in every case have yielded to my process, have been refined, and with a saving over the old processes. I may say, however, that China wood (tung) oil, castor oil, and aged linseed oil cannot be economically refined by the process. I wish also to repeat that I am referring to the production of neutral refined oils only.

If we can get the "foots" into such a condition that it may be filtered and then squeezed, we may reduce the amount of "whole oil" entrained.

If we can do this immediately after the "break" and while the oil is still hot, we shall be able to reduce the time the "whole oil" is exposed to the saponifying action of the excess alkali necessary to secure proper color, avoid the present practice of necessary "cleaning" and the second heating.

I have called your attention to the presence of bodies, which in general terms are called colloids, in oils. These colloids may or may not be colored; may or may not make the oil turbid. I have also shown that some colloids may be and are coagulated by heat, some by acids, some by alkalies, some by salts or electrolytes, and in time will settle out. Colloids that have been coagulated or lumped may be filtered out. Some coagulated colloids in their formation absorb coloring matter. The problem of economical filtration on the large scale necessary was one of great difficulty; in fact, so far as I am aware, it was unsolved previous to my investigation. Suitably-prepared cellulose fibre will absorb some coloring matter. It will bring about an agglomeration of the material precipitated from oils by treating the oil with alkalies and heating, and it will bind the particles together so that they may lose their somewhat slimy character and then may be easily filtered away from the oil in which they were produced. Short-fibred "linters" or "delint" is a suitable form of cellulose for some oils.

Therefore I add cellulose, suitably prepared, along with the caustic to the oil to be refined. The "break" takes place normally on heating as in the ordinary process, but the precipitated mass is in such a physical condition that it may be separated from the oil immediately by filtration.

As mentioned above, some colloids, perhaps colored, are thrown down by salts, so in certain cases some salt (1 per cent. of sodium chloride) may be added. If there be a slight excess of water present, the sodium chloride serves also to "salt out" any soap in that water. The addition of salt, however, is not necessary in all cases.

I have also discovered that the tendency of the soaps formed by the caustic-alkali treatment to emulsify with the oil, or so to distribute themselves through the oil as to render their separation difficult, may be overcome by subjecting the oil, at a suitable stage of the treatment, to the action of an anhydrous salt which is capable of taking up water of crystallization, the preferred salt being dry sodium carbonate (soda ash), which, as is well known, is capable of taking up one, seven, or ten molecules of water of crystallization, according to temperature conditions. By such treatment the soaps which have already been formed by the treatment with caustic alkali, and which have become so incorporated with the oil as to be incapable of complete separation by ordinary filtration, are hardened or pectised, presumably by dehydration, and are so modified that they are readily separated by simple filtration. Sodium sulphate, which acts in the same way, may be used instead of soda ash.

The process is carried out by adding ordinarily 2 per cent. of prepared cellulose (less than 1 per cent. real cellulose) and a suitable amount of caustic soda (usually much stronger but actually less in amount than is commonly used). The whole is thoroughly basted by mechanical means and then heated to 45° to 65° C. to produce the "break"; a determined amount of soda ash is added, after which it is filtered. At first some soap may pass through the filter-cloths. In that event, the first filtered oil may be run directly back into the refining kettle and pumped through the press until the oil is "bright." This usually occurs within a few minutes; in fact, the speed of filtration is directly dependent upon the speed of the pumps. This refiltration also improves the color. This oil is neutral and can be deodorized and bleached, or both at once, or may be stored safely. If linters is used, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the dry cellulose is added.

These ideas are covered by four United States patents granted, Nos. 1,105,743, 1,105,744, 1,114,095, 1,130,698, and others applied for.

The danger of making a whole kettle into soap stock through failure of the refiner to be "on the job" is reduced to a minimum, as in several thousand trials this has not occurred, the trials being made by different people with various grades of oils of different character. In other words, the process is near "fool-proof." Any man of fair intelligence can operate the process, and the air of mystery surrounding the professional refiner is dissipated. The superintendent has a double check on the refinery by weighing the finished oil and cake. The daily reports when summed up should coincide with the annual inventory. I have known of cases where as much as 100,000 pounds of oil have failed to appear in the annual inventory, but were reported daily and had to be charged up to profit and loss at the end of the fiscal year when the operation was under the usual process.

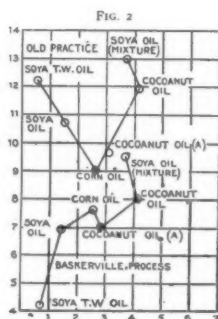
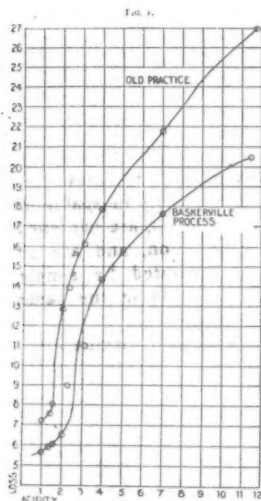
The following curves have been prepared from a series of cotton-seed oils very variable in character (Fig. 1). The second chart (Fig. 2) shows the com-

*Presented at a meeting of the Section of Physics and Chemistry held February 10, 1916.—*Journal of The Franklin Institute*.

parative losses with several other oils. They show the comparative losses by the normal present practice and my process.

I have also been able to secure a further 1 to 3 per cent. saving by subjecting the "cake" to hydraulic pressure. This extra saving is not shown in the charts.

The process is very rapid, the controlling factor being filter-press capacity. A study of plate filter presses has indicated a preference for a centre-feed press making 1½- to 2-inch cakes. The filter-press



problem in connection with the process is not one of filtering area, but cake capacity. Presses, as the Kelly or Sweetland, which are dumped mechanically, meet the conditions better than plate presses. A new Sweetland press recently devised for this process promises the best results. It is provided with bottom exits for the refined oil, and the under bivalve swings through an arc of 165 degrees. Monel metal filter-cloth makes the machine practically permanent. By a slight increase in filter-press capacity the output of a refinery may be doubled or even tripled.

Utilization of By-product.

The cake may be converted directly into soap, the cellulose becoming very finely comminuted. It is partially mercerized, partly converted into a colloid, and some of it forms an unobjectionable filler for some grades of soap, especially soap powders.

The cake may be "cut" with acid directly. The cellulose settles quickly in the aqueous layer from the black grease, which latter may be drawn off ready for market or use. When the cake is to be "cut," in order to reduce the amount of acid necessary, I prefer to use salt cake in place of soda ash as the "agglomerator."

A solution of nitre cake, the process of Dr. Jeffrey Stewart, of Philadelphia, patent assigned to the du Pont de Nemours Company, for the recovery of oil from soap stock, can also be used in cutting the cake. In view of the high price of acid at present, this may serve as an economical method for making "black grease."

Printed instructions for the use of the method in practice or as analytical procedure will be supplied to any who will write for them.

Summary.

A process has been worked out, based on scientific principles, for preparing neutral oils, which possesses the following advantages:

1. The actual refined oil obtained is from 1 to 10 per cent. more than now secured. Placed at a low average of 3 per cent., the process will save the cottonseed oil industry in this country over \$2,000,000 a year when prices are normal. The soja-bean oil industry, just developing in this country, can save 5 per cent. The peanut oil industry can save 6 per cent. The cocoanut oil industry can save from 3 to 5 per cent.

2. The process takes from one-tenth to one-third the time now necessary. Hence the capacity of the refinery is increased. This is of great importance during the rush season; in fact, its introduction will in economic efficiency perform the same rôle the tungsten filament lamp has played in the electric lighting industry, whereby the light production of a power station has been tripled.

3. The process gives a daily double check on the efficiency of the refinery.

4. The process is applicable to all grades of edible oils, which is not true with the common procedure.

5. Little new machinery is needed. The extra filter-press capacity called for will be more than paid for in the first year's profit.

6. The cost of chemicals is the same or less.

7. The by-product cake may be converted directly into a useful and commercial material.

ENGLAND'S GLYCERINE SUPPLY.

Parsons & Petit, in a recent circular, direct attention to one of the most important sources of supply of glycerine for British war purposes, which was disclosed in a warm tribute recently paid in the House of Commons by the member from Birkenhead, Mr. Bigland, to the work of the British Colonial Office. In the course of his remarks he said that it would be news to many to know that by the foresight of the permanent secretaries of that department the means of carrying on the war had been greatly advanced. In the preparation of cordite glycerine was essential. In view of that fact, when the Arctic whalers transferred their trade to the Antarctic, Great Britain was enabled to control the whole of that trade by arrangements made by the Colonial Office for giving out licenses. On the outbreak of the war the Colonial Office went one stage farther and said that if the whalers were supplied with coal and the necessities of their business it would only be fair to endorse the licenses with the condition that the product of the catch should be sold in the United Kingdom. The result had been that England received this year 600,000 barrels of whale oil, one-tenth of which was glycerine. This enabled her refiners to produce glycerine at a reasonable price.

Potash From Kelp to Be Demonstrated Here

The making of potash from kelp will be the subject of an extended investigation by the Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture by means of an appropriation of \$175,000 for the purpose of investigating and demonstrating within the United States the best method of obtaining potash on a commercial scale. An experimental and demonstration plant for the extraction of potash salts from kelp will be erected and operated somewhere on the Pacific coast, where kelp may be harvested two or three times each year. The different processes of extracting potash from kelp or of manufacturing kelp as a fertilizer will be developed for the purpose of discovering the most efficient methods of utilizing this resource.

A METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF FREE CAUSTIC ALKALI IN SOAP*

By F. H. NEWINGTON

The method usually adopted for the determination of free caustic alkali in soap is to dissolve the sample in hot absolute alcohol, whereby any sodium or potassium hydroxide is obtained in solution with the soap, whilst carbonates, silicates, and borates remain undissolved and are filtered off. The alcoholic solution of soap and free caustic alkali thus obtained is titrated with standard acid solution, using phenolphthalein as indicator. The reason for using the absolute alcohol in this method is that it not only secures the separation of carbonates, silicates, and borates from the free sodium or potassium hydroxide, but it also prevents the hydrolysis of the soap material, except in so far as the water in the soap itself can bring this about.

Experience of this method has shown that, in the case of toilet soaps especially, a considerable amount of absolute alcohol is needed to dissolve a sufficiently large weight of soap for test. Secondly, in filtering off the insoluble carbonates, etc., from the hot alcoholic solution, the soap is often precipitated in the form of a jelly, which clogs the filter and retards filtration. This difficulty is only satisfactorily overcome by surrounding the funnel, containing the filter, with a hot-water jacket. Thirdly, if the sample, as in the case of many soft soaps, contains much water, this so dilutes the alcohol as to cause the soap to hydrolyse to some extent, thus causing a neutral soap to appear to contain some free caustic alkali. This last difficulty may be overcome in two ways. Either sufficient absolute alcohol must be used to ensure that the percentage of water in the final solution is not sufficiently large to bring about hydrolysis, or as an alternative the soap may be first dried in a water oven. But this latter procedure introduces the further danger that atmospheric carbon dioxide may convert some or all of the free caustic alkali, that may originally have existed in the sample, into carbonate. It is therefore seen that this method presents certain weak points which are liable to cause loss of time and even error if rather elaborate precautions are not taken, whilst the cost of absolute alcohol is also a serious consideration where many samples are to be tested.

The method described below has been found to combine convenience, accuracy, and rapidity, and it is moreover economical. It is based upon the principle of "salting out" the soap from its aqueous solution by means of sodium sulphate. It is well known that the addition of common salt to an aqueous solution of soap "salts out" or completely separates the soap. This separation of soap can be effected equally well by means of sodium sulphate, and any free caustic alkali present in the sample is separated with the aqueous sodium sulphate solution. The caustic alkali thus extracted is free from soap, and may be readily determined by titrating with $N/10$ sulphuric acid, using silver nitrate as a spot indicator. The advantage of using sodium sulphate to "salt out" the soap is that by this means a solution is obtained which will not produce an insoluble compound with the silver nitrate used as indicator in the titration. If sodium chloride were used to salt out the soap, the solution obtained would, of course, form the insoluble chloride with the silver nitrate, and hence leave no soluble silver salt to react with the hydroxide. A 5 per cent. solution of silver nitrate is sufficiently strong to precipitate any small amount of chloride that may be dissolved from the soap, and still to leave an excess of silver nitrate to react with the hydroxide. This method has been found quite satisfactory in testing toilet, household, and soft soaps, as well as soft soap substitutes.

The sensitiveness of this method has been proved by carrying out tests on neutral soaps of the types mentioned, to which 0.01 per cent. of sodium hydroxide had been

previously added. This amount can be readily detected, and can be estimated with accuracy.

The details of manipulation found to be most convenient in carrying out the test are as follows: A portion of the soap is taken from the centre of the sample, avoiding any superficial part that has been exposed to the air, and 10 gms. is weighed into a 250 c.c. wide-necked flask; 50 c.c. of freshly boiled, hot distilled water is added, the flask is lightly corked, and the whole heated on a hot plate until the soap is dissolved. Fifty c.c. of a hot saturated solution of sodium sulphate is now added, the liquids thoroughly mixed by shaking, the contents of the flask transferred to a narrow-mouthed separating funnel, and the flask rinsed out into the separator with a further 5 c.c. of sodium sulphate solution. The separating funnel is then lightly corked, and stood perpendicularly in a beaker or other convenient stand in a hot-water oven. In a very short time the soap separates out on the surface, whilst the liquid beneath is an aqueous solution of sodium sulphate, and any free alkali that was originally contained in the soap. This lower solution is run off into a beaker and titrated with $N/10$ sulphuric acid, using the silver nitrate solution as a spot indicator on a porcelain plate in the usual manner. As long as free hydroxide is present the familiar brown silver oxide is produced, carbonates, silicates, etc., giving no such color to cause confusion. If any appreciable amount of free hydroxide is found by this first titration, the separated soap in the separating funnel may be again washed with a further 50 c.c. of the sodium sulphate solution, and this when separated is titrated as before. The total amount of $N/10$ sulphuric acid required for the titration is then calculated to percentage of sodium or potassium hydroxide in the original samples.

Throughout this test the sample is very little exposed to the atmosphere, and if the sodium sulphate and silver nitrate are tested as to their neutrality, there appears to be little source of error.

DETERMINATION OF GLYCEROL.

M. Mortelli and A. Ceccherelli. *Chem. Ztg.*, 37, 1505-6, 1573-4: 38, 3-4, 28-31, 46-8.—The authors take issue with the standard methods of the Intern. Comm., claiming that the acetin method gives incorrect results and is wrong in principle and that the dichromate method is more nearly correct. The main criticism of the acetin method is that it is impossible to neutralize the excess AcOH rapidly enough to prevent saponification of a portion of the triacetin and also that the triacetin is rapidly hydrolyzed by H_2O . Errors of from 1 to 2.5% can be made from these causes. The authors tried out both methods and found a discrepancy between the two on identical samples. A modified dichromate method is offered. The following reagents are required: (1) Pure $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, (2) solution of 74.465 g. $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ per l., (3) dilute $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, number 2 diluted 1 to 10, (4) C. P. ferrous ammonium sulfate, (5) 200 g. of (4) dissolved up to 1 lb., (6) Ag_2CO_3 freshly prepared (140 cc. 5% Ag_2SO_4 and 4.9 cc. $\text{N Na}_2\text{CO}_3$), (7) basic Pb acetate, (8) 10% Na_2SO_4 solution, (9) 0.1% $\text{K}_3\text{Fe(CN)}_6$ solution, (10) concentrate H_2SO_4 diluted with equal volume H_2O . A preliminary determination is made first as follows: 5 g. of sample are diluted with 10 cc. H_2O and 5 cc. of solution (7) added, and then 5 cc. of solution (8) shaken and made up to 100 cc. This is filtered through a dry filter and 10 cc. taken in a 250 cc. flask and a few drops H_2SO_4 added, and then 50 cc. $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ solution (2) and 50 cc. H_2SO_4 (10). The flask is heated for 15 minutes over a direct flame, cooled and then titrated with solution (5) using solution (9) as indicator. After this determination such an amount of the sample is weighed out as will give 0.5 g. pure glycerol and made up to 250 cc. with H_2O . Next 25 cc. of this transferred to 100 cc. flask and the Ag_2CO_3 added and shaken, then 5 cc. solution (7) and 5 cc. solution (8), shaking and allowed to stand 2-3 minutes after each addition and then made

*Paper read before the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

up to mark and filtered through dry filter. Of this filtrate 25 cc. is taken in a 250-300 cc. flask, 3-4 drops diluted H_2SO_4 added and then 4 g. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and 25 cc. H_2O . When all is dissolved 50 cc. of H_2SO_4 (10) are added and the flask contents gently boiled over a direct flame for 15 minutes. After cooling 4 g. of Mohr's salt (4) are added. The excess is titrated with the diluted $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution (3) using the usual indicator. About 25 to 30 cc. of the $K_2Cr_2O_7$ are necessary for the back titration. For the determination of glycerol in lyes a preliminary determination is made: 25 g. of lye are mixed with an equal volume of H_2O and neutralized with $AcOH$ if alk. Next Pb acetate (7) is added until no further turbidity is produced and then an equal amount of Na_2SO_4 solution (8) and filled to volume (100 cc.) with H_2O . After filtration 10 cc. are taken and the determination carried out as before described. With this result the exact determination is then made. It is claimed that this method is simpler and quicker and does away with the uncertainty of the amount of undecomposed $K_2Cr_2O_7$ left after the oxidation. Several tables of results are given.

CHINA'S PRODUCTION OF BEAN OIL.

(Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, Hankow.)

The soya or soya bean in recent years has become an important article of trade. The yellow bean, which is of greatest importance, is found generally throughout Manchuria, and it is reported that the finest crops come from the highlands to the north of Mukden. The soya bean is put to many uses in the Far East. In Manchuria, the soya bean is grown almost exclusively for its oil properties and for the residual material called bean cake.

The soya bean contains about 18 per cent. oil. When the hydraulic-press method is employed only 11 to 12 per cent of the oil can be extracted, but with the use of benzene in the chemical process 17 per cent. is obtainable. This oil is used as an illuminant, a lubricant, for culinary purposes, and in the manufacture of soap.

Dairen is the center for the bean-oil industry, exporting more than eight times as much as Hankow, its nearest competitor. The oil mills, which are to be found in every town throughout the bean district, are growing in numbers and becoming more modern all the time. The old crush-stone mills worked by animals are rapidly giving way to up-to-date hydraulic, steam, and oil-motor plants. Hankow has about 10 such mills. During 1914 the local exportation of bean oil was 4,714 tons, valued at \$393,759 gold, and during 1915 there were 6,882 tons, valued at \$482,694.

Australian Soap Imports.

The announcement that the Federal Government had decided to prohibit the importation of soap into the Commonwealth does not, as was inferred originally refer to British soap, but to soap of foreign origin. In cases of a special nature it is proclaimed that the consent of the Minister in Australia may be obtained for importing soap other than British.

Concession in Soap Factory in Salvador.

The Congress of Salvador has granted to Fabrian Marciano Trigueros the exclusive right for five years to manufacture the soaps known as Kiamol and Black Balsam of Salvador. The concession, as published in the *Diario Oficial*, states that Mr. Trigueros is the inventor of these soaps, and the sole right to exploit them is granted as a protection to a new industry.

Patent on Resin Soaps.

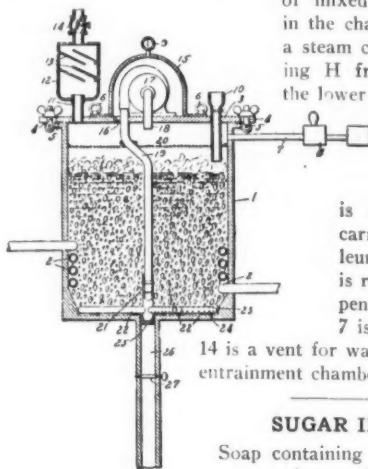
Dilute solutions of resin soaps containing excess unsaponified resin. R. J. Marx and J. A. de Cew. Fr., 478,830. Resin soap is first heated in a closed receptacle and then forced into an aqueous menstruum under pressure through a perforated plate.

Complexion Soap Tax Repealed.

The repeal of the war emergency stamp tax law ends the stamp tax on complexion soaps.

PATENT FOR HYDROGENATION OF OILS.

K. P. McELROY. U. S., 1,157,993. Hydrogenation of oils such as cottonseed oil is effected by maintaining a body of mixed oil and catalyst in the chamber 1 heated by a steam coil 2 and circulating H from the upper to the lower part of the chamber by the blower 17 and pipes 18 and 19. The catalyst is used on a light carrier such as petroleum coke so that it is readily kept in suspension in the oil. 7 is a H supply pipe. 14 is a vent for waste gas, and 12 an entrainment chamber for sepg. liquid.



SUGAR IN SOAP.

Soap containing considerable amounts of sugar is claimed to wash satisfactorily some things previously considered to need chemical scale. Examination of the intermediate products of hydrogenation. Durability of the activity of Ni and revivification of spent catalyzer. Hydrogenation at low temperatures. Relation of the catalytic activity of Niekieselguhr catalyzer to the proportions of the Ni and its carrier.—*Cent. Zuckerind. and Wochschr. Zentralver. Rübenzuckerind.*

Need Funds for Glass Type Samples for Rosin.

Officials of the United States Bureau of Chemistry who have charge of questions pertaining to naval stores, particularly the furnishing of glass type samples for rosin, hold it highly desirable that the Senate shall restore back to the original amount of \$10,000 the provision in the agricultural bill relative to naval stores investigations, etc. The bureau has not yet received from abroad the supplies of colored glass suitable for making the required stock of glass type samples, but this glass is expected to arrive at any time.

Manufacture of Washing and Cleansing Media.

The following is the claim accompanying an application for Austrian patent (No. A 6950-13, Class 23b, made Aug. 13, 1913, granted Aug. 15, 1915), made by Dr. Rudolf Russ, Rumburg. Process for the production of washing and cleansing media in fluid or solid form, therein distinguished that chlorine derivatives of benzole or its homologs, especially dichlor benzene, are treated with soaps, fats or fatty acids and alkalies or sulphonated oils and alkalies, with or without the addition of water.

Exportation of Copra from Australasia.

The Department of State has been informed by the British ambassador at Washington that the exportation of copra from the Fiji Islands, Samoa, Australia, and New Zealand to the United States is now permitted without the condition that the glycerin content of this copra be re-shipped to Great Britain at the prevailing English price.

Belgrade Soap Factory Reopened.

The Belgrade Soap Factory, which suffered severe damage during the war, has been opened again by the Austrian military authorities under the direction of a soap expert in military service.

EMPLOYMENT OF SYNTHETICS IN THE SOAP INDUSTRY, WITH REGARD TO THEIR CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.

By R. MARCHAND.

(Continued from page 170, August, 1916.)

JASMINE SOAP.

The delightful odor of jasmine is not only in itself of very great interest, but because it forms a foundation for a large number of other odors. The fundamental odor of all jasmine varieties is benzylacetate, although saponifiable, it has proved valuable in soaps because, with slight saponification, the saponification products are not troublesome. Also, it is accompanied, provided the benzylacetate was perfectly pure, by no discoloration. A further constituent is linalyl acetate which is certainly much less stable than benzyl acetate.

Benzoic acid methylester and salicylic methylester are also used in very small quantities, also the certainly absolutely soap-proof paracresol methylether and hydroquinonemethylether. In all natural jasmine oils indol occurs. This product is perfectly soap-proof and the dreaded red discoloration occurs only in the presence of acids. However, on account of its deficient fastness to light, it cannot be used in white soaps. Very small additions of nonyl aldehyde may be strongly recommended, anthranilic acid methylester also intensifies the odor, but not too much should be used.

HELIOTROPE SOAP.

Heliotrope soap may be produced most readily by a mixture of scents consisting of 18 per cent of heliotropin, 2 per cent of coumarin and 80 per cent of jasmine blossom oil (artificial). According to taste, some artificial rose-flower oil may also be added. Heliotrope soap is fixed with musk. Ambrette musk is best suited for the purpose.

VIOLET SOAP.

This much liked soap is probably the most difficult to make. To obtain a fine product an absolutely neutral soap is necessary. For an alkali neutralizing medium, cinnamic acid on styrax may be used. To good violet oil, containing at least 80 per cent of ketone according to taste, heptin carbonic acid methylester is added. As a fixative musk ambrette is used, in many French soaps also santalol. Heliotropine also gives delicate tones; jasmine and rose-scent give greater roundness to the whole.

LILAC SOAP.

For cheap lilac soaps as a rule, the pure anhydrous terpineol is used. In combination with heliotropine and coumarin fine soaps can be produced. In perfectly neutral soap an addition of phenylacetaldehyde is very beneficial. More expensive lilac soaps are made on a jasmine base and fixed with santalol.

HYACINTH SOAP.

The pleasant and at the same time powerful odor of hyacinth is reproduced in the most perfect manner by means of hyacinthine. For cheap soaps it is best used in combination with terpineol, for the better kinds with artificial jasmine.

SWEET CLOVER SOAP.

In this perfume especially, the extraordinary utility of artificial perfumes is revealed. All clover perfumes owe their base to salicylic-acid-amyl-ester. Here too artificial

oil of roses as well as artificial ambergris render excellent service.

NEW MOWN HAY.

The chief source of all hay-scent soaps is soap-proof coumarin. Mililothin, can also be used to good advantage; moreover in very fine soaps an addition of heptin-carbonic acid is used.

GLYCERINE INDUSTRY CENSUS.

A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufacturers with respect to miscellaneous chemical products has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It shows that a large part of the glycerine output is a secondary product in the manufacture of soap. In some cases it is marketed as crude and in other cases as refined, and some establishments are engaged in the refining of purchased crude stock. The total production of crude and refined glycerine for sale amounted, in 1914, to 76,379,325 pounds, valued at \$13,057,730, representing a decrease of 6.7 per cent. in quantity, together with an increase of 11.1 per cent. in value, as compared with the figures for 1909. This production in 1914 comprised 16,568,920 pounds of crude glycerine, valued at \$2,278,526, and 59,810,405 pounds of refined glycerine, valued at \$10,779,204. In addition, 1,134,394 pounds of refined glycerine was consumed by the maker, which makes a total of 60,944,799 pounds for the refined glycerine product. Figures are not available for the total production of crude glycerine, as that made and consumed in the manufacture of a large portion of the refined product was not reported. There was imported in 1914, 24,787,168 pounds of crude glycerine.

FEATURES OF CHEMICAL MARKET.

(Continued from next page.)

Foreign sulphate is nominal on spot and offers for shipment make the lay down cost well in excess of the home product. Starch is on a firmer basis under a good demand for domestic and export, as well as in sympathy with the tendency of raw materials. The spot market for domestic zinc oxide is practically under the control of second hands, who name 11@12c., as against 9 3/4@10c., the nominal basis of producers, whose output is well taken on contracts. On a Navy Department bid for 220,000 pounds of dry white zinc, 9 3/4c. was named by the only bidder. French process brands have been offered for delivery over the last quarter of the year at a lower range, based on the weaker position of spelter.

Congress Passes Soap Claims.

Claims of soap manufacturers for materials furnished the government were favorably acted on by the last Congress, the items to pay the claims having been presented to the Appropriations committee and provided for in the deficiency bill. The following claims have been settled for materials furnished the Atlanta, Ga., penitentiary: J. B. Williams Co., soap, \$13.50; Swift & Co., soap, \$67.50; Armour & Co., soap, \$101.20; Procter & Gamble Co., soap, \$44.51. For the Leavenworth, Kans., penitentiary: Bittman Todd Grocer Co., soap and lye, \$200; Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., soap flakes, \$290.

Soap Section Is the "Right Idea."

(Parfumerie Lenné, by Frederick Lenné, San Francisco.)

We have looked forward to the coming of your SOAP SECTION and we are genuinely surprised to find you have hit just what all soap journals should have but don't—you have the right idea. Go after it. The others have a lot about machinery and patents, but very little about soaps and soap materials.

MARKET REVIEW ON TALLOW, ETC.

(Specially written for this journal.)

The upward reaction in tallow since the recent low point of 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for New York Special in drums has been steady and increasing.

The latest sale was made at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. over the previous sale, and the level of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. is therefore the present established selling basis. Several transactions in tallow have taken place in quality trifle better than the New York Special grade at 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ c. and 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. loose in drums, drums returnable, and the market situation is very firm with indications that the next sale of New York Special will either be 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. or possibly higher.

Glycerine has kept pace in its advance with tallow values, and from the low point of about 23c. is now quoted at about 32c. for soap lye, with sales of small lots at somewhat higher prices.

In judging the trend of the tallow market, it would be well to bear in mind the extremes of previous levels, viz., 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 11c. in steady rise, then gradual decline to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. and the sudden drops in $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and $\frac{1}{2}$ c. between sales to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., from which point is noticeable a steadily continuous advance to present price, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the probable new level of about 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

In all likelihood the market for next 30 days will be at about a ten-cent level, and the course of tallow prices now depends very largely upon glycerine values, and values for this article should be carefully watched for their effect upon values of fats.

Sept. 19, 1916.

TOBIAS T. PERGAMENT.

GLYCERINE.

(Specially written for this journal by W. A. Stopford.)

DYNAMITE.—There has been an active movement for refining account and the cheaper lots have been well cleared, late sales having been effected at 42c. as against 32c., the low level of a month ago. Steady export inquiries have been on the market, one comprising 50 tons, but it has been difficult to trace the closing of foreign orders. Canada is expected in the market before long for 1917 requirements, and possibly for the balance of this year. The supply available for the balance of the year is light. The upward movement is rather significant, in view of the fact that there has been practically no buying on the part of consumers. The difficulty in covering crude supplies has resulted in a switching to dynamite to take its place. Oils and fats are strong with an upward tendency, reflecting upon the glycerine market. Copra has advanced, in spite of the lifting of the embargo. Next year's deliveries of dynamite would bring possibly 35c. for the first six months, but sellers are loath to quote at all with the approach of the end of the year.

CHEMICALLY PURE.—This market has been in rather a peculiar position. One refiner had been reported cutting the price severely, while quoting much higher range, but the cheaper goods were taken for account of dealers, and the market has since been established on a sounder basis, 42@43c.; as against 34c., the inside figure a few weeks ago. The export demand has been more active, a late inquiry being for 10 tons, and the volume of domestic business has been beyond the trade's expectations.

CRUDE.—A good and persistent demand has prevailed for this grade, especially for the balance of the year, but holders of stocks available for delivery over this period have not been sellers at buyers' views. Refiners carrying light supplies were disposed to give dynamite the preference at the lower range of prices. Good export sales have been effected against domestic purchases of foreign vegetable oils under the British restriction. For lye, basis of 80 per cent., loose, 34c., was done, after 32c. had been turned down. For domestic trade 33c. has been paid for saponification, basis of 88 per cent., loose and bids of 30c. for lye, basis of 80 per cent., loose, have been declined.

Chemicals, Etc.

The interval has occasioned no significant changes in general market conditions or in quotations. Business on the whole, has shown moderate improvement, but the season has not advanced sufficiently to fulfill the usual expectations. In several respects the regular markets have been more or less disturbed by re-selling practices and the clearing of these second hand parcels is awaited before the conditions will be favorable for the closing of important transactions.

Among the soda preparations, ash has developed a firmer tendency under steady buying for home and export, although some variation was noted in sellers' terms for light; dense is scarce on spot. Caustic is firm and considerable business has been reported over 1917 at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound, basis 60 per cent., f. o. b., works. Bichromate and prussiate have been easier under sharper selling pressure.

In the potash compounds caustic has been in good demand for the soap trade and offers have been limited; while 85@90c. was generally named for 88@92 per cent., it was reported 80c. might be done. Carbonate has been available at an easier range, 60@65c. for 80@85 per cent., on the slackness of business. Resale lots of chlorate have been offered at sharp concessions. Japanese advices are to the effect that an important industry has been developed in chlorate potash as a result of the war, 33 factories having a total output of 7,000 barrels a month. The local market for muriate has been unsettled, with the only demand from the chemical trade. There have been southern offers of domestic potash, produced in the west.

Sulphuric acid has been available on contracts at \$20 per ton for 66 degrees, with production on an increasing scale, while stearic acid has been firmer on the advance in raw materials with quotations at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for single pressed, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ @12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for double pressed and 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for triple pressed. Sulphate of ammonia is not freely offered for spot, makers having their output well booked on forward deliveries and prices for domestic are firm at \$3.60@3.65.

(Continued on preceding page.)

Soap Materials.

Glycerine, C. P., 35@36c.

Dynamite, 32@35c.

Crude, soap lye, 26@27c., 80 per cent. loose, 23@24c.

Saponification, 29@30c., 88 per cent. loose, 26@27c.

Oils, Castor, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.Cocoanut, Cochín, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15c.; Ceylon, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14c.

Corn, crude, bbls., 8.36@8.46c.

Cottonseed, crude, tanks, 69@70c.; refined, \$9.30.

Olive, denatured, 86@88c.; prime foots, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.Palm, Lagos, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c.; red, prime, 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Palm, kernel, 14@15c.

Peanut, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ @76 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.Soya bean, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.Tallow, city, 8c.; grease, yellow, 7@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; brown, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7c.; white, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.Chemicals, etc. Borax, crys. and gran., 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ @7c.

Caustic potash, 88 to 92 p. c., 80@85c.

Caustic soda, 76 p. c., 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Carbonate potash, calcd., 80 to 85 p. c., 60@65c.

Salt, common, fine, 92c.

Soda ash, 58 p. c., 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ @3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Soda silicate, \$2.20@2.25.

Sulphate ammonia, \$3.60@3.65.

Sulphuric acid, 60 deg. \$21; 66 deg. \$24.

Starch, pearl, \$2.85@2.94; powd., \$2.90@2.99.

Stearic acid, single pressed, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.Zinc oxide, American, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10c.

Rosin, water white, \$7.25@7.40.

TRADE NOTES

Mr. A. B. Calisher, treasurer of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, with his family, has been spending an enjoyable and well-earned vacation in and around the Lake George and Lake Champlain region of New York, with headquarters at Saratoga.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, president of Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists, New York, has been spending much of the early autumn season at his country place, Bar Harbor, Maine.

Mr. F. E. Watermeyer, of Fritzsche Brothers, essential oils, New York City, spent late August and early September on his farm in the Berkshires, in Massachusetts.

Mr. Bernard De Vry, of Evansville, Ind., the new president of the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association of America, has long been an active and energetic worker in the interests of the organization and under his administration it may be expected to take further strides forward in the direction of becoming even more useful and beneficial to its members and to the industry in general.



BERNARD DE VRY

The murder of Dwight P. Dilworth, a New York lawyer, in Van Cortlandt Park, September 3, has furnished a sensation. Dilworth and a young lady were riding in an automobile in a secluded roadway when two miscreants attempted to rob him. The lawyer showed fight and was shot by the robbers, who escaped. The young lady was Miss Mary McNiff, a client of the attorney. Miss McNiff is the principal owner of the Nukova Co., which deals in perfumeries, extracts and toilet supplies at 225 Fifth avenue, New York.

Ben. Elson, of Elson & Brewer, Inc., New York, has just started on a mid-west trip.

Mr. Max Isermann, of Van Dyk & Co., New York, is making a trip to the Coast to last nearly three months. Van Dyk & Co. are now represented in Chicago and vicinity by Messrs. Cooper & Shuesler, dealers in chemicals, drugs, talc, essential oils, etc.

Edward Selick, age 17 years, son of George Selick, the New York perfume manufacturer, died Sept. 7, of spinal meningitis, after an illness of only eight days.

Mr. L. K. Skillman, for several years with the American Druggists' Syndicate, Long Island City, as noted in our July issue, is now with McKeeson & Robbins, New York. Mr. Skillman was in the Syndicate's perfume department, but his new position is that of having charge of the McKeeson & Robbins Works No. 1 in Brooklyn, where a general line of pharmaceutical preparations will be made. Mr. E. Lelong continues in charge of the McKeeson & Robbins perfume laboratory, as previously.

The L. P. C. Laboratories, Inc., of Queens, Long Island, N. Y., was chartered in Massachusetts last May with a capital of \$50,000 to manufacture organic chemicals, drugs and perfumes. The members are Mr. C. C. Loomis, Mr. J. B. Conant and Mr. Stanley B. Pennock, the latter being secretary of the corporation. The new concern was just getting nicely established in Queens, when, in the latter part of August, its new factory burned and temporarily halted its manufacturing plans. Mr. Pennock has announced since that a desirable site has been located in Newark, N. J., and that it is hoped operations can be resumed early in October. The secretary is a son of Mr. John D. Pennock, who is general manager of the Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Charles L. Ringel, who represents Fritzsche Brothers, New York, in Ohio, with head offices at Columbus, was a recent visitor to the office.

Dr. F. E. Stockelbach, M.Sc., president and general manager, announces that Dr. Eric Clemmensen, of the University of Copenhagen, has joined the Commonwealth Fruit Products Corp., of Hoboken. Dr. Clemmensen has taken charge of the corporation's research laboratory and will devote his time to the investigation of the aromatic flavoring principles found in fruits and will carry out extensive research work in the essential oil field. The doctor for a number of years was a prominent member of the scientific staff of the Parke-Davis Co., Detroit, and is well known in the chemical world. He has been a regular contributor to the *Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft* and in 1912 read a paper on ketons and aldehydes at the Eighth International Chemical Congress at Washington.

Miss Jean Gertrude Doolittle, 6,1428+lbs., arrived on August 29 at 4,532 North Racine avenue. The happy father of the young lady is Mr. Addington Doolittle, who is in charge of the laboratory of the Mme. Isabelle's Toilet Mfg. Co., Chicago.

An elaborate programme has been arranged for the forty-second annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which will be held in Baltimore October 2 to 6. H. H. Robinson is chairman of the executive committee and L. Weigert, secretary.

Col. Austen Colgate, of Colgate & Co., is making a great campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey. The Colonel has served with distinction in the State Senate, and his friends throughout the State are working hard for him.

Procter & Gamble Co., of Cincinnati, is building a two-story oil mill in connection with its plant at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island. The employees of the company at the main office celebrated the fifty-eighth dividend day on Saturday, August 26, with an outing at Cincinnati's Coney Island. Sports were indulged in and there were addresses by officials of the company.

Mrs. James R. Barnes, whose husband was found dead with three bullets in his body in a Chicago park, September 5, later confessed to killing him, according to the police, "because he refused to live with her any more." Barnes was the Chicago agent of a New York soap concern. He was found dead by a park policeman. Mrs. Barnes was standing over the body wringing her hands and crying. "He shot himself!" She told the police that her husband had killed himself after he threatened to kill her. She said he was suing her for divorce and that they had quarrelled when she asked him not to press the suit.

Mr. Joseph Mathias, president of James B. Horner, Inc., New York City, spent his vacation at the Thousand Islands.

George Felder, of the New York staff of the Malinckrodt Chemical Works of St. Louis, enjoyed his vacation on the New Jersey coast.

From a practical business viewpoint, and in the attractiveness of the big entertainment features, probably no Rexall convention has been more successful than the fourteenth annual, August 22 to 25, which gathered three thousand delegates and their wives at Boston. Of the many interesting and instructive addresses, perhaps none was more interesting than President Louis K. Liggett's, for he gave many details of the consolidation of the Riker-Hegeman interests with the United Drug Company interests, that were not heretofore generally known.

Negotiations began five or six years ago for the purchase of the Riker-Hegeman business, Mr. Liggett said, but officials of the United Drug Company always insisted on the rights of the individual stockholders being protected permanently, and this was always the stumbling block. "Finally," said he, "last year George J. Whelan and associates acquired a controlling interest in the Riker-Hegeman business, and Mr. Whelan offered to renew negotiations."

The consolidation, he said, was made for four reasons: (1) We had invested our money in the first place for representation in the large cities; (2) to secure a secondary competing line; (3) value of the trade name; (4) because we had been in litigation seven years and spent \$250,000 in lawyer's bills, and had refused to let them beat us on prices.

The United Drug Company made \$1,105,000 net profit in the last five months, and is now doing a business of three millions a month, President Liggett added. In Great Britain the stores have just turned a profit for the first time, \$9.94 for July. Four millions is being spent this year in enlarging manufacturing plants. This month

United Drug stock was listed on the New York Exchange, and \$2,500,000 additional first preferred has been issued.

Mr. W. S. Stock, laboratory manager for Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., Portland, Ore., passed through New York recently on a six weeks' business and pleasure trip. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Stock, of San Francisco.

Mr. Stock has been with his present firm nearly twenty years, and as he is a New York "boy" he is always glad to get back even for a brief visit to marvel at the growth of his native city, though he has unbounded admiration for the Great West.

J. T. Robertson Co., of Manchester, Conn., has purchased the Heffron soap plant in Syracuse, N. Y., and announces that the operation of the factory will be begun soon after October 15. The main office of the company will continue to be at Manchester. The active management of the company is in the hands of Mr. J. T. Robertson, who is assisted by his two sons, Mr. W. W. Robertson and Mr. Herbert Robertson.

Dr. A. A. Allen, a leading Montana dentist for forty years, has established a plant at Billings for the manufacture of a tooth paste which he invented.

Monsanto Chemical Works, Second street and Lafayette avenue, St. Louis, will build another addition to its large and steadily increasing plant. It will be a laboratory building, 60 x 59 feet. The laboratory will contain large steel tanks for the manufacture and storage of chemicals.

Mr. Louis K. Liggett, of Boston, is one of the five members of a commission appointed by Governor McCall of Massachusetts, to arrange a celebration of the tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, in 1920. The commission has opened permanent quarters in the Tremont building, Boston.

Postmaster Morgan, of New York, invites attention of the public to the new feature in the postal service whereby indemnity is now paid in cases where articles contained in registered, insured and C. O. D. packages are damaged, but not rendered worthless, for the actual, usual, direct and necessary cost of parts required to place them in a serviceable condition. Heretofore the payment of indemnity on account of injury has been restricted to irreparable damage to such articles or parts of articles. This new feature was put into effect so as to govern articles mailed after August 8, 1916. Full particulars may be obtained at the postoffice.

Mr. Geo. V. Gross, of Geo. V. Gross & Co., essential oils, etc., this city, is now making his western trip, and reports that business is very good so far. He looks forward to a very prosperous season.

Mr. W. W. Figgis, New York sales manager for the Whitall Tatum Co., is back at his desk after a fortnight's vacation spent at Beaver Lake, N. Y. Advertising and fishing are two of Mr. Figgis's favorite topics and he delivered a paper on the former subject at the recent meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Society.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed Sept. 19 against Toilette Products Co., Inc., 48 West 15th street, New York, by Richard M. Krause, \$57; White Paper Box Co., Inc., \$412, and Monarch Specialty Mfg. Co., \$138. The petition alleges among other things that on or about August 30, 1916, the Toilette Products Co., Inc., permitted Wm. S. Jagendorf to obtain three judgments, aggregating about \$5,700, by default; that executions were issued on the judgments, and the entire assets of the Toilette Products Co., Inc., were sold by the sheriff on Sept. 8, 1916, for about \$4,900.

It seems that the three judgments were obtained on promissory notes made by the Toilette Products Co., Inc., to Nathan Hirsch, who is a member of the firm of Joseph Hirsch & Sons, 133 West 21st street, New York, but suit was brought by Jagendorf as the holder of the notes. The petition alleges that the liabilities are about \$6,000 and the assets about \$4,000. Arthur L. Davis, of 271 Broadway, is attorney for the petitioning creditors.

The company was incorporated in April, 1914, and capitalized at \$20,000.

Mr. Henry D. Faxon, of the Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo., has been elected a director and vice-president of the Midwest National bank, a new institution which began business in Kansas City last month.

Mr. John W. Phillips, vice-president of I. L. Lyons & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists of New Orleans, was in New York this month after an extensive trip through the Northwest and Canada.

In the list of New Incorporations is given the reincorporation of the chemical firm of Marx & Rawolle, Inc., with capital stock of \$1,000,000. It is explained that the object is to expand and extend its operations in the chemical field, so as to include the manufacture and sale of numerous pharmaceutical, perfumery and industrial preparations, in addition to shellac, glycerine and other soapmakers' supplies, which it has hitherto made and marketed. The directors are Alfred W. Varian, David F. Hiscox, Herbert M. Simon, Warren Bigelow and Alexander A. Doblin, of 44 Pine street, the latter two of New York City. The statement is made by the company's management, 100 William street, New York, that no change is contemplated in its present officers. Until the death of Charles J. Buchanan, which occurred Jan. 7, this year, the officers were: President, Charles J. Buchanan; vice-president, Frederick C. Rawolle; treasurer, Henry Calder, and secretary, Mrs. I. R. Mills.

The new charter permits the firm among other things, "to manufacture, acquire, purchase, refine, sell, dispose of and generally deal in chemical products, glycerine, shellac, varnish, soap, candles, perfumes, toilet articles, oils, oleaginous and saponaceous articles, unguents, pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial and other preparations and articles, and such other products and by-products as are incidental thereto."

Among the newly elected members of the Merchants' Association of New York is D. Antolini & Co., Inc., 45 Broadway, with Mr. Dante Antonilli as its representative. The company deals in olive oil.

Mr. Chas. Semsey is now traveling through New York State for Geo. V. Gross & Co., of this city. Mr. Semsey has just completed a trip down through the eastern country, and found business there booming. He has been with the firm for the last three years, and is well acquainted with the line.

Among the exhibitors at the convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists at Indianapolis September 18-22 will be Armour Soap Works, Colgate & Co., Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co., John T. Milliken Co., Andrew Jergens Co., Baldwin Perfume Co., and American Druggists' Syndicate. Others will be announced later.

Dodge & Olcott Co., New York, to meet the requirements of a greatly enlarged business has increased its capital stock to \$1,000,000. Geo. M. Olcott, president of the company, and F. E. Dodge, its first vice president, while retaining their offices, retire from connection with the management of the firm after more than fifty years of active direction of its affairs. The business will hereafter be conducted by a board of managers consisting of five members. F. H. Sloan, who has just rounded out a half century with the house, first as employe and for more than half of that time as a partner, has been chosen as president of this board, and C. Beilstein is its secretary. The other members are F. D. Dodge, R. R. Sloan and J. H. Howe.

Rapid progress is being made on the new \$200,000 addition to the plant of the Louisville Soap Co., Louisville, Ky. The structure occupies a part of the old grounds of the Louisville Cotton Oil Co. The plant will be in operation in August.

Georgia Talc Co., Chatsworth, Ga., has decided to erect additional buildings and install new machinery in its plant.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Seibert Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J., to manufacture and deal in chemicals and washing compounds, capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by J. A. Seibert, F. A. Seibert, H. J. Kleinman, Camden.

Ricardo Gomez & Dietlin Co., Inc., 80 Maiden Lane, New York, to do a general importing and exporting business, especially in vanilla beans, olive oil, spices, etc., \$350,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by A. S. de la Fuente, president; F. X. Dietlin, first vice-president; J. Ortiz Gomez, second vice-president, and J. E. de Redon, secretary.

Wiley Manufacturing and Distributing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., capital \$10,000, to manufacture and sell barber supplies and toilet articles, has been incorporated by J. R. Grotendick, J. Kehl, Thomas W. Smith.

Durand-Koering Glass Co., Vineland, N. J., to manufacture glass of all kinds, capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Charles Durand, L. J. Koering, George Deleruyelle, Vineland.

Ann Haviland Corp., New York, perfumeries, drugs, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by E. M. Mueller, A. Powell, A. Haviland, 38 Park Row.

American Oil & Supply Co., Newark, N. J., oils, greases,

petroleum products, capital \$50,000 has been incorporated by A. E. Jones, 92 William street, Manhattan.

Henry B. Platt, Inc., Manhattan, New York City, manufacturing disinfectants, sanitary materials, etc., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by M. E. Platt, Borough of Manhattan; R. Platt, Garden City, L. I., and H. P. Bartlett, Poughkeepsie.

R-E-A-L Products Corp., New York, commission selling agents, soap products, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by J. Van Riper, J. Light, L. C. Schwenn, 200 Rutledge street, Brooklyn.

Wesenberg's, Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn., capital stock \$7,000, to sell drugs, perfumes, toilet articles, etc., has been incorporated by W. F. Wesenberg, C. Sullivan, E. Ellsworth, H. R. Wesenberg and W. W. Draper.

Alumino Corporation, New York, soaps, by-products, chemicals, aluminum, cleansers, novelties, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by B. H. McBride, J. H. Wynn and T. G. Gannon, 66 Broadway.

Callisto, Inc., New York, drugs, face creams, sundries, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by R. J. Donovan, T. E. Johnson and M. H. Richey, Scarsdale.

Valigny Products, Inc., New York, to manufacture and deal in medicinal, chemical, pharmaceutical, and toilet preparations, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by E. A. Sidman, P. F. Hagan, and J. W. Naughton, 59 Wall street, New York city.

W. E. Jackson Coffee Co., Inc., Bronx, New York, teas, coffees, spices, groceries, farm products, confectionery, capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by H. R. Grant, W. E. and E. G. Jackson, 2664 Briggs avenue.

Marx & Rawolle, Inc., Shoreham, Suffolk Co., N. Y., to manufacture chemicals, soaps, candles, medical preparations, etc., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated by A. W. Varian, Shoreham; D. F. Hiscox, Patchogue; H. M. Simon, Freeport.

Co-operative Chemical Company, Terre Haute, Ind., capital \$50,000, to manufacture toilet articles, has been incorporated by Lewis O'Harrar, E. R. Beauchamp, Lois K. Moore.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, PRICE LISTS, ETC.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, Ltd., London, Eng., Ungerer & Co., Pearl street, New York, American representatives.—

The August wholesale prices current is at hand. Quotations are given for essential and expressed oils, Allen's oleoresins and other specialties, powdered drugs, materials for flavoring uses, chemicals, synthetics and various sundries. The usual market report is a feature of the price list.

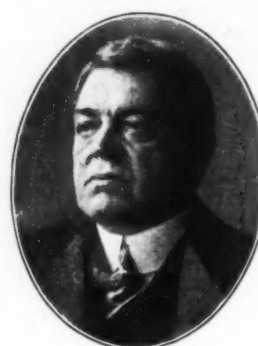
RUSSIA is the title of a new publication devoted to trade with Russia, No. 4 of which has just reached our desk. It is published by R. Martens & Co., Inc., 24 State street, New York, under the auspices of the Russia Trade Corporations of America, 8 Bridge street.

ARABOL MFG. CO., 100 William street, New York, in its announcement for October devotes attention to the satisfaction which has been given to labelers by its various adhesives, especially tinnol, for use, as its name indicates, in pasting labels on tin surfaces.

BURT'S BOX BULLETIN, F. N. Burt & Co., Ltd., Buffalo, N. Y., is out for September. As usual it is bright, breezy and interesting.

Stanton I. Hanson.

Stanton I. Hanson, President of the Vanitabs Co., New York, died at West Outlet Camps, Moosehead Lake, Me.,



STANTON I. HANSON

September 13. Mr. Hanson was one of the best known men in the perfume business, having been for many years a leading salesman for Richard Hudnut, thereafter establishing the Hanson-Jenks Co. with the late Mr. A. E. Jenks.

Mr. Hanson was born September, 1858, and he was therefore in his 59th year. He was a charter member and at one time commodore of the Kineo Yacht Club. He had been in poor health for several months as a result of arterio-sclerosis. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Charles Watson of Boston. Services were held Saturday, September 16, at the Parish House of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

CUMMINS, E. T., perfumer, Coalinga, Cal., September, 1912.

DAVIES, JOSEPH PIERCE, of the J. P. Davies Company, soaps, Dayton, Ohio, September, 1910.

EARLEY, THOMAS, soaps, September, 1908.

EASTMAN, ROBERT C., son of originator of Eastman's perfumes and perfumer for the Andrew Jergens Company, Cincinnati, September, 1908.

EAVENSON, WILLIAM J., of J. Eavenson & Sons, Philadelphia, soaps, September, 1908.

FAXON, FRANK A., of the Faxon & Gallagher Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo., September, 1912.

FRENCH, JAMES, M., retired from Durkee & Co., New York, September, 1915.

GOOD, JAMES, mechanical soaps, Philadelphia, September, 1910.

GREEN, HUGH, of James S. Burroughs & Co., brokers, New York City, September, 1915.

KERKESLAGER, MILTON W., soap manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa., September, 1913.

LEWKOWITSCH, DR. JULIUS, Ph.D., chemist, of London, England, September, 1913.

MERCK, DR. LOUIS, senior partner in the house of E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, September, 1913.

MEYER, JOHN FREDERICK WM., of Meyer Bros. Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo., September, 1910.

MOLLER, CHARLES A., manufacturer of flavoring extracts, Brooklyn, N. Y., September, 1915.

NEVINS, SAMUEL, talc, Philadelphia, September, 1910.

PEET, WILLIAM J., of the Peet Soap Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, September, 1910.

PINNEY, HOWARD GILLETTE, New York, special representative for A. H. Wirz, and New England Collapsible Tube Co., September, 1914.

STOTZ, JOHN T., oil distiller, Broadheadsville, Pa., September, 1915.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|
|  |  |  | DIANA 88943 | Gouraud 91398 | S.L.C. 43184 | ADS. 93785 |
|  |  | 64341 | 95023 | PALMOLIVE 45172 |  | 95747 |
| 44555 | 49587 | AU-RA |  | 96250 | Blocki Esprit d'Amour | 95758 |
|  |  |  | 96140 | BEAU VESTA 96268 |  | 96265 |
| 49581 | 96115 | Flytone | 96284 | PERFUMO 96302 |  | 96794 |
|  | LIBERTY | II'S GUMMERINE | 97304 | BUETENE 96767 |  | 96533 |
| 96495 | 96499 | BONTON | 96500 | 96765 | PATHFINDER | 96719 |
|  |  | GUMMERINE | 97303 | BARBELLATE | 96410 | FROZOCLONE 96593 |
| 96498 | 96500 | 96765 | 96719 | | | |

NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Mark Registrations Applied for," and are those for which registration has been provisionally granted.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

- 49,555.—Paste-Jar.—Victor Vivaudou, New York, N. Y. Filed April 12, 1916. Serial No. 90,786. Term of patent 7 years. The ornamental design for a paste jar as shown.
- 49,581.—Bottle.—Clarence Minor McClure, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Nyal Co., Detroit, Mich., a corporation of Michigan. Filed May 9, 1916. Serial No. 96,453. Term of patent 14 years. The ornamental design for a bottle substantially as shown and described.
- 49,587.—Jar.—Victor Vivaudou, New York, N. Y. Filed June 20, 1916. Serial No. 104,822. Term of patent 7 years. The ornamental design for a jar as shown.

TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS GRANTED.

- 112,038.—Toilet-Cleanser.—Clinton F. Benner, Omaha, Nebr. Filed April 24, 1916. Serial No. 94,662. Published May 30, 1916.
- 112,050.—Olive-Oil.—The Hermitage Olive Oil Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 11, 1915. Serial No. 87,250. Published May 30, 1916.
- 112,061.—Olive-Oil.—O. L. E. A. Olivicoltori Liguri Esportatori Associati, Oneglia, Italy. Filed March 21, 1916. Serial No. 93,746. Published June 6, 1916.
- 112,068.—Hair-Dye.—Felix Martin Espinosa Rendon, Laredo, Tex. Filed April 22, 1916. Serial No. 94,654. Published June 6, 1916.
- 112,077.—Peanut-Butter, Flavoring Extracts for Foods, and Spices. Stone-Ordean-Wells Company, Duluth, Minn. Filed April 24, 1916. Serial No. 94,686. Published May 30, 1916.
- 112,113.—Tooth-Powder and Tooth-Paste.—Fred G. Corey, Council Grove, Kans. Filed March 24, 1916. Serial No. 93,833. Published June 13, 1916.
- 112,136.—Toilet Soap.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md. Filed March 9, 1915. Serial No. 85,040. Published June 1, 1915.
- 112,154.—Skin-Lotion and Toilet Water.—Rocco Bernabeo, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed February 18, 1916. Serial No. 92,935. Published May 16, 1916.
- 112,165.—Caustic Soda.—Burgess Sulphite Fibre Co., Berlin, N. H. Filed February 29, 1916. Serial No. 93,163. Published April 11, 1916.
- 112,166.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Purposes.—Irving Chauncey, New York, N. Y. Filed February 29, 1916. Serial No. 93,167. Published May 16, 1916.
- 112,168.—Certain Named Foods.—Connellsville Macaroni Co., Connellsville, Pa. Filed February 11, 1916. Serial No. 92,795. Published June 13, 1916.

- 112,171.—Certain Named Foods.—The John T. Doyle Co., New Haven, Conn. Filed January 25, 1916. Serial No. 92,392. Published June 13, 1916.
- 112,186.—Face-Powder in Cake Form.—Heptagon Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed April 12, 1916. Serial No. 94,354. Published June 13, 1916.
- 112,190.—Nail-Polish.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. Filed May 8, 1915. Serial No. 86,480. Published June 13, 1916.
- 112,216.—Cleaning Compound in the Nature of a Soap.—Perfection Mfg. Co., Philadelphia. Filed February 28, 1916. Serial No. 93,154. Published April 18, 1916.
- 112,224.—Preparation That Removes Superfluous Hair From the Face or Body.—Margaret Ruppert, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed October 26, 1915. Serial No. 90,127. Published November 23, 1915.
- 112,257.—Certain Named Foods.—The C. L. Cotton Perfume & Extract Co., Earlville, N. Y. Filed March 7, 1916. Serial No. 93,359. Published May 23, 1916.
- 112,258.—Vanilla Flavoring and Lemon Flavoring for Food Purposes.—The C. L. Cotton Perfume & Extract Company, Earlville, N. Y. Filed April 27, 1916. Serial No. 94,739. Published June 20, 1916.
- 112,322.—Certain Named Foods.—Sherer-Gilbert Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed October 4, 1915. Serial No. 89,649. Published May 23, 1916.
- 112,360.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Purposes.—Anton Despol, San Francisco, Cal. Filed December 4, 1915. Serial No. 91,178. Published June 6, 1916.
- 112,379.—Olive-Oil.—Giuseppe Natalone, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 13, 1916. Serial No. 94,385. Published May 30, 1916.
- 112,426.—Facial Cream, Dental Cream, Tooth-Powder, Facial Powder and Toilet Powder.—The Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to The Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Filed July 19, 1912. Serial No. 64,819. Published March 4, 1913.
- 112,429.—Soft Drinks and Flavors for Making Soft Drinks.—Kelly Manufacturing Company, Corpus Christi, Tex. Filed January 6, 1916. Serial No. 91,966. Published June 20, 1916.
- 112,433.—Curriers' Oils and Soap-Greases.—Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Boston, Mass. Filed November 20, 1915. Serial No. 90,795. Published May 30, 1916.
- 112,468.—Bath-Powder.—William B. Blackstone, Fort Wayne, Ind. Filed March 18, 1916. Serial No. 93,626. Published June 20, 1916.
- 112,469.—Perfume, Toilet Cream, Toilet Powder, and Toilet Water.—Gaston J. Block, New York, N. Y. Filed May 16, 1916. Serial No. 95,167. Published July 4, 1916.
- 112,496.—Compound in Powdered Form for Washing, Cleaning, and Polishing Certain Materials and Surfaces.—Fischbeck Soap Co., San Francisco, Cal. Filed April 3, 1915. Serial No. 85,666. Published June 20, 1916.
- 112,502.—Deodorizer.—Gamble-Marsh & Company, Denver, Colo. Filed April 28, 1916. Serial No. 94,769. Published June 27, 1916.
- 112,505.—Certain Named Foods.—The Grocers Supply Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. Filed March 24, 1916. Serial No. 93,839. Published June 20, 1916.
- 112,507.—Preparation for the Relief of the Odor of Perspiration.—The Halcrest Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed May 13, 1916. Serial No. 95,126. Published July 4, 1916.
- 112,512.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Purposes.—Holman Soap Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed February 15, 1916. Serial No. 92,869. Published June 27, 1916.
- 112,513.—Medicated Soap.—Fred T. Hopkins & Son, New York, N. Y. Filed April 14, 1916. Serial No. 94,418. Published June 27, 1916.
- 112,519.—Deodorant and Astringent Powder.—Kuhlman & Chambliss Co., Knoxville, Tenn. Filed May 6, 1916. Serial No. 94,954. Published June 27, 1916.
- 112,527.—Hand-Soap.—Luther William McMillan, Louisville, Ky. Filed December 21, 1915. Serial No. 91,655. Published June 27, 1916.
- 112,531.—Hair-Tonics.—The Mineral Herb Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed April 24, 1916. Serial No. 94,681. Published June 27, 1916.
- 112,534.—Tooth-Powder and Tooth-Paste.—Lorenz A. Naumann, Burlington, Iowa. Filed March 31, 1916. Serial No. 94,019. Published June 20, 1916.
- 112,547.—Saponaceous Powder For Cleaning Rugs, Carpets, and the Like.—Olson Rug Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 20, 1916. Serial No. 94,580. Published June 27, 1916.
- 112,553.—Certain Named Foods.—Eugene W. Penley, Auburn, Me. Filed April 7, 1915. Serial No. 85,755. Published June 27, 1916.
- 112,554.—Hair-Dressing Ointment.—Peptroline Chemical Co., Bessemer, Ala. Filed May 6, 1916. Serial No. 94,963. Published June 27, 1916.
- 112,555.—Sodium Silicate.—Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed May 18, 1916. Serial No. 95,239. Published June 27, 1916.
- 112,569.—Soaps.—John T. Stanley Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed December 21, 1915. Serial No. 91,671. Published June 20, 1916.
- 112,577.—Cold-Cream, Perfume, Complexion-Powder, Tooth-Paste, and Toilet Water.—United Drug Company, Boston, Mass. Filed May 1, 1916. Serial No. 94,847. Published June 27, 1916.
- 112,582.—Liquid Prophylactic Mouth-Wash. T. S. Walker, Memphis, Tenn. Filed March 17, 1916. Serial No. 93,617. Published June 27, 1916.

TRADE MARK REGISTRATION RENEWED.

- 13,817.—Laundry Soap.—Curtis, Davis & Co., Cambridge and Boston, Mass.; Lever Brothers Company, assignee. Registered November 23, 1886. Renewed November 23, 1916.

LABELS REGISTERED.

- 19,550.—Title: "Pecanway Nuts." (For Pecan-Nuts.) Mortimer O. Dantzer, Orangeburg, S. C. Filed February 4, 1916.
- 19,551.—Title: "Automatic Balancer." (For Adding-Machines.) The Harrison Balancing Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio. Filed July 3, 1916.
- 19,552.—Title: "Owl Brand." (For Scotch Whisky.) La Montagne, Chapman Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed August 3, 1916.
- 19,553.—Title: "Climax Soap." (For Soap.) Lautz Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed July 31, 1916.
- 19,554.—Title: "Monogram." (For Music-Rolls.) Charles T. Schoen, Media, Pa. Filed June 9, 1916.
- 19,559.—Title: "Renuva." (For a Scalp Tonic and Stimulant.) Dr. A. C. Daniels, Inc., Boston, Mass. Filed August 22, 1916.
- 19,564.—Title: "The Royal Liquid." (For a Scouring and Cleaning Liquid.) Charles Kanel, Baltimore, Md. Filed August 12, 1916.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

- 4,442.—Title: "Jabon De Reuter." (For Soap.) Barclay & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 26, 1916.
- 4,443.—Title: "Crema de Perlas de Barry." (For a Face-Cream.) Barclay & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 26, 1916.
- 4,452.—Title: "Reuter's Healing Soap." (For Soap.) Barclay & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 26, 1916.
- 4,453.—Title: "Tricófero De Barry." (For a Hair-Tonic.) Barclay & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 26, 1916.
- 4,460.—Title: "Stocklin's Foot-Balm." (For a Preparation for the Feet.) Stocklin Laboratories Company, Menominee, Mich. Filed August 14, 1916.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 84,934.—Fratelli Jung, Palermo, Italy. (Filed March 4, 1915. Used since Sept. 1, 1913.)—Essential oils of citrus fruits for use in foods.
- 88,943.—A. Bourjois & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed Sept. 1, 1915. Used since Nov. 28, 1913.)—Toilet powder.
- 91,398.—Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son, New York, N. Y. (Filed Dec. 11, 1915. Used since 1848.)—Face-creams, toilet powders, hair-eradicators, face-powders, etc.
- 93,184.—Simon Levi Company, Los Angeles, Calif. (Filed

- Feb. 29, 1916. Used since Jan. 1, 1915.)—Flavoring extracts for foods, vanilla, lemon.
- 93,785.—American Druggists Syndicate, Long Island City, N. Y. (Filed March 23, 1916. Used since Nov. 15, 1915.)—Face cream, talcum powder, bay-rum.
- 95,172.—B. J. Johnson Soap Co., Milwaukee, Wis. (Filed May 16, 1916. Used since Jan. 1, 1900.)—Toilet and shaving soaps.
- 95,623.—Austin & Raup Co., Detroit, Mich. (Filed May 10, 1916. Used since November, 1915.)—Salad-oil, olive-oil.
- 95,747.—Lester C. Essig, Kansas City, Mo. (Filed June 9, 1916. Used since March 15, 1916.)—Beauty spots or marks comprising adhesive patches or plasters and also for sachets, perfume, and face-powders.
- 95,758.—James D. Park, Duluth, Minn. (Filed June 9, 1916. Used since Jan. 1, 1916.)—Ointments, tonic and antiseptic solutions for external application in the treatment of diseases and injuries to the skin.
- 96,185.—William Simi, San Francisco, Calif. (Filed June 27, 1916. Used since June 30, 1904.)—Olive-oil.
- 96,190.—Lemuel Burd, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 28, 1916. Used since Jan. 1, 1916.)—Face-cream.
- 96,250.—Nathaniel L. Hall, Norfolk, Va. (Filed June 30, 1916. Used since March, 1915.)—A toilet lotion for treatment of the skin, etc.
- 96,262.—John S. Perides, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 30, 1916. Used since Jan. 2, 1915.)—Olive-oil.
- 96,265.—John Blocki & Son, Inc., Chicago, Ill. (Filed July 1, 1916. Used since Feb. 15, 1916.)—Perfumery, Toilet Water, etc.
- 96,268.—George C. Campbell, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 1, 1916. Used since May 10, 1916.)—Liquid complexion-powder, hair-tonics, a depilatory, cold-cream, vanishing cream, rouge, an antiseptic deodorant, and talcum powder.
- 96,284.—Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Filed July 1, 1916. Used since June 15, 1916.)—Witch-hazel, vanishing creams, cleansing creams, rice powders.
- 96,302.—New-Knapp Powder Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Filed July 3, 1916. Used since Dec. 2, 1912.)—A saponaceous liquid for cleansing fabrics.
- 96,410.—George A. Kerros, Chicago, Ill. (Filed July 7, 1916. Used since 1908.)—Hair grower and dandruff eradicator, quinin hair-tonic, toilet waters, cold cream, and massage cream, and hair-shampoo.
- 96,495.—The Hudson Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed July 11, 1916. Used since July, 1912.)—Flavoring extracts for foods.
- 96,498.—Hallock-Denton Co., Newark, N. J. (Filed July 11, 1916. Used since 1869. Under ten-year proviso.)—Flavoring extracts for food.
- 96,499.—Hallock-Denton Co., Newark, N. J. (Filed July 11, 1916. Used since Nov., 1899.)—Flavoring extracts for foods.
- 96,500.—Hallock-Denton Co., Newark, N. J. (Filed July 11, 1916. Used since Nov., 1899.)—Flavoring extracts for foods.
- 96,533.—Ralph A. Sweet, Binghamton, N. Y. (Filed July 12, 1916. Used since Nov., 1914.)—Toilet creams.
- 96,593.—McKesson & Robbins, New York, N. Y. (Filed July 15, 1916. Used since Nov. 15, 1914.)—Eau de Cologne.
- 96,719.—Matthews & Lively Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Filed July 21, 1916. Used since June 15, 1907.)—Massage-cream to soften and whiten the skin.
- 96,765.—Royal Remedies Co., Waukegan, Ill. (Filed July 22, 1916. Used since Jan. 31, 1916.)—A pharmaceutical preparation constituting a hygienic dentifrice, calculated to prevent disease and infection of the gums and around the teeth.
- 96,767.—Mary A. Robinson, Detroit, Mich. (Filed July 22, 1916. Used since May 15, 1915.)—Facial lotion.
- 96,794.—The James McCoy Company, Peoria, Ill. (Filed July 24, 1916. Used since 1907.)—Food-flavoring extracts.
- 97,303.—Joseph L. Greenbaum, New York, N. Y. (Filed Aug. 12, 1916. Used since Aug. 2, 1916.)—A gum tooth-wash.
- 97,304.—Joseph L. Greenbaum, New York, N. Y. (Filed Aug. 12, 1916. Used since Aug. 2, 1916.)—A gum tooth-wash.

PATENTS FOR A HAIR DRESSING.

German, 283,859. H. W. Klever.—In compounding a hair dressing, the solution of castor oil in alcohol used heretofore has the disadvantage of matting hair, particularly the finer hair of women, on account of the high viscosity of the castor oil. Instead of castor oil, or other oils, not soluble in alcohol, the esters of oleic acids or their derivations, as ricinoleic acid, with monohydric aliphatic alcohols are employed. The esters are dissolved in alcohol and can be employed in that form as a cosmetic. A small amount of β -naphthol, resorcinol, salicylic acid, or similar agent, can be added to this solution. The esters of oleic acid, especially the Me, Et, *n*-propyl, *i*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *i*-butyl esters, are freely soluble in 90 per cent. alcohol. E. g., 13 parts Et oleate, b_p 195-210°, are dissolved in 100 parts 90 per cent. alcohol. The viscosity is much less than that of castor oil, so that the hair does not mat.

German, 283,860. Addition to 283,859 (*supra*.) H. W. Klever.—In the manufacture of a hair dressing, properties similar to those of the products specified in the principal patent are exhibited by the esters of monohydric hydroaromatic alcohols as well as the mono- and di-esters of trihydric alcohol of a fatty, hydroaromatic or aromatic character. These esters are generally sufficiently soluble in alcohol or liquid. If an ester is crystallized it is mixed with others of the specified esters to obtain a product soluble in alcohol and of sufficient fluidity. E. g., cyclohexanyl and menthyl oleates are liquid fats which are soluble in 96 per cent. alcohol to the extent of 5 per cent. The same is true of the phenyl or cresyl oleates, whose tendency to crystallize is overcome by the addition of some cyclohexanyl or ethyl oleate. Also, suitable products consist of a mixture of mono- and diglycyl oleate (obtained by heating ethylene glycol and oleic acid), and of a mixture of mono and diglyceryl oleates. The terpinol, resorcinol, pyrocatechol, guaiacol, and phloro-glucinol esters of oleic acid, and the like, which are crystalline at the ordinary temperature, yield with Et oleate fluid fats sufficiently soluble in alcohol. The unsaturated fatty acids can be substituted, in the esters, by the saturated fatty acids, especially by those in which the C chain contains less than 18 C atoms.

Customs Priority in Bankruptcy Cases.

Judge Hand of the United States District Court has handed down a decision in the case of Rosenthal Brothers, holding that the Federal Government's claim for duties is entitled to priority as taxes under section 64a of the bankruptcy act. Stanley Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, had held that duties were not taxes, and his ruling had been affirmed by Judge Hough of the District Court, who has recently been promoted to the Circuit bench.

In the Rosenthal case the claim was for the balance due the United States Government upon duties imposed upon silks imported by bankrupts. The original amount of the duties had been reduced by the sale of the goods, but a balance of \$651 remained, which was concededly owed by the bankrupts.

Bottlers' Convention in October.

The American Bottlers' Protective Association will hold its thirtieth convention in St. Louis on October 11-13, with headquarters at the American Hotel Annex, Sixth and Market streets. Information may be had by writing to Charles Hautz, secretary, 1808 Biddle street, St. Louis.

Coffee Roasters to Meet November 14.

The sixth annual convention of the National Coffee Roasters' Association will be held at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel, Atlantic City, November 14, 15, 16 and 17. The annual banquet will be held November 15.

Nice Job.

"What line did you say you were in?"
"I manufacture a face powder that can't be kissed off."
"Who has charge of your proving grounds?"

—Kansas City Journal.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

CEYLON.

COCONUT OIL.—No licenses will be granted in future for direct shipment of coconut oil from Ceylon to neutral countries in Europe.

Cardamoms are not now regarded as a paying proposition in Ceylon, owing to the little demand both locally and in Europe, added to which there is a heavy export duty from the island of 7½c. per lb.

A. E. Fearnley, representing a large English firm of wholesale druggists, was in Ceylon recently with the object of consulting the authorities and distillers on citronella and other essential oils.

ENGLAND.

TRADING WITH ENEMY.—George Hill & Co., London merchants, were fined £25 and 10 guineas costs for trading with a Dutch firm which is on the blacklist of the British Government, comprising firms with which British subjects are not permitted to trade. This is the first case of the kind to be decided. In imposing the fine the city magistrate said that a much heavier penalty would be inflicted in future cases of this nature.

These enemy businesses are to be wound up:

Charles Westphal, 195 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., dealers in essential oils. *Controller:* A. P. Ford, 4B Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Schimmel & Co., 65 Crutched Friars, London, E.C., dealers in essential oils. *Controller:* J. Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, London, E.C.

Duron & Co., Ltd., Bank Buildings, 1 Manchester Road, Bradford, manufacturers and dealers in oils, fats, and chemicals. *Controller:* W. E. Harding, Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.

NEW ESSENTIAL OIL HOUSE.—C. J. Holt has commenced business as an essential-oil merchant and agent at 26-27 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. Mr. Holt was formerly a partner in the firm of Charles Westphal, now in liquidation, and the agency of the Citrus Oil Co., of Acireale (Sicily), has been transferred to him.

JAVA CITRONELLA OIL.—Shipments of the finest Java citronella oil now arriving have been found to contain from 82 to 85 per cent of geraniol (acetylisable constituents), whereas up till recently this oil has been found at a strength of from 88 to 92 per cent. Climate and general seasonal causes appear to affect the citronella grass, and the resulting oil, probably to a greater extent in Java than is the case in Ceylon distilled citronella oil.

FRANCE.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.—A French Presidential Decree published July 29, prohibits the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit, transshipment, or under the "temporary admission" régime) from France of the following articles: Acetones, and crude or refined substances which can be used for preparing acetones; animal wax, crude and worked; coffee extracts, menthol (essence of peppermint); monazite (ore of cerium, lanthanum, and thorium); tea. Exceptions to these prohibitions may be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Minister of Finance.

Order 23 permits export to Great Britain, British Dominion Colonies and Protectorates, uninvaded Belgium, Japan, Russia, and United States of acetones, beeswax, raw or worked, menthol, coffee extracts, monazite, tea, talc, stearite.

SPRING OLIVE CROP IN RIVIERA.—Vice-Consul Harry A. Lyons, Nice, August 23, reports: "I learn from personal inquiry that the present outlook for next spring's olive crop is good, although the dry and hot weather of the past month has caused the premature fall of young fruit, especially in those orchards situated in the lower parts of

(Continued on page 216.)

THE MARKET.

(Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals and Beans.)

The month's developments in the essential oils have been generally to sellers' advantage, comprising both the foreign and domestic products. Bergamot has maintained its bullish pace, with the prevailing spot basis \$5.50@5.75, which is still below the import parity. Heavy export sales have been reported in Sicily. Lemon has also strengthened to \$1@1.10, principally on advices of a doubling of the export tax, now equivalent to about 4c. The crop prospects are said to be rather unfavorable, orange has also been the subject of firmer advices on the renewal of primary operations and the limitation of available stocks. New crop offers, however, have been made at concessions.

Greater concern has been manifested over the Bulgarian otto of rose situation, some of the later advices indicating that the growing districts had become involved in the scene of hostilities. The spot market is more or less nominal, as leading holders are not disposed to commit themselves under the prevailing conditions. Pessimistic advices have marked the development of the new crop lavender oil and under the most promising conditions, it is doubtful whether there will be more than one-half a normal distillation. Other reports are to the effect that the wild will be negligible.

Peppermint has advanced, chiefly on the tightening of new crop offers, with which have been associated indications of a short yield. These are accepted with the usual allowance in the local trade where the prevailing opinion is that the crop will measure up to normal proportions. The favorable country situation seems to be based more on the stronger financial position of distillers, giving them more confidence in trying out the market for new oil. Spot stocks of old oil have been well drawn upon, and the demand has lately assumed a keener spirit. Spearmint is in a similar position, so far as primary conditions are concerned, on which firmer prices are justified on spot.

Other advances have been noted in cedar leaf, artificial mustard, wormseed and wormwood oils, as a result of reduced holdings.

Among the declines have been cajeput, Japanese camphor, Ceylon citronella, French pennyroyal, East Indian sandalwood and artificial wintergreen, due to freer offers or backward business. Clove oil has been available at an easier range on keener selling, in the face of a firmer tendency in the spice. There has been some disposition to shade technical cassia on the slowness of the demand, although the import cost was held to warrant at least a maintenance of prices.

Sundries.

Menthol has been firmer in sympathy with the primary course, based upon reported damage to the mint plants by unfavorable weather conditions, but the spot basis still discounts the lay down cost.

Aromatic Chemicals.

The nominal list includes a number of the staple foreign products and the prospects for relief from the prevailing scarcity are apparently none the more hopeful. Acetophenone, which has been out of the quotable range for some time, is offered in one quarter at \$10. C. P. indol is held at a sharp advance to \$200, with the available supply negligible. Musk ambrette and xylene are higher on reduced supplies.

Vanilla Beans.

No important developments have marked the general vanilla situation during the interval, but the same measure of strength has prevailed, and the possibilities of a striking bull movement in Mexicans are regarded with keener

(Continued on page 216.)

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(The following quotations are those made by local dealers, but are subject to revision without notice because of the unstable conditions created by the European War)

ESSENTIAL OILS.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Almond Bitter.....per lb. | \$14.00 | Orange, sweet, Italian.... | 3.10-3.25 | Citronellol, domestic..... | 14.00-16.00 |
| " F. F. P. A..... | 15.00-16.00 | " sweet, West Indian | 2.75 | " foreign..... | 20.00-24.00 |
| " Artificial..... | 6.00-7.00 | Origanum..... | 30-.50 | Cumarin, natural..... | 9.75-10.00 |
| " Sweet True..... | .80-1.00 | Orris Root, concrete, foreign..... | 4.00 | " artificial, domestic..... | 10.00-11.00 |
| " Peach-Kernel..... | 35-40 | Orris Root, concrete, domestic..... | 3.50-4.00 | " foreign..... | 11.00 |
| Amber, Crude..... | †1.75-2.00 | Orris Root, absolute.. (oz.) | 40.00-45.00 | Diphenylmethane..... | nom. |
| " Rectified..... | †2.00-2.50 | Parsley..... | 2.00-2.50 | Diphenyloxide..... | nom. |
| Anise..... | 1.00-1.10 | Patchouly, foreign..... | 18.00-19.00 | Ethyl Cinnamate..... | nom. |
| " Lead free..... | 1.45 | " domestic..... | 14.00-16.00 | Eucalyptol..... | 1.25 |
| Aspic (Spike)..... | 1.00-1.40 | Pennyroyal..... | 1.50-1.60 | Eugenol..... | 3.00 |
| Bay, Porto Rico..... | 3.00-3.30 | Peppermint..... | 2.35 | Geraniol, domestic..... | .450 |
| Bay..... | 2.50 | " redistilled..... | 2.60-2.70 | " foreign..... | 5.00 |
| Bergamot, 35-36%..... | 5.50-5.75 | Petit Grain, South American | 3.00-3.25 | Geranyl Acetate..... | 7.00 |
| Birch (Sweet)..... | 2.50-2.75 | " French..... | 8.00 | Heliotropine, domestic..... | 5.00 |
| Bois de Rose, Femelle..... | 4.25-4.50 | Pimento..... | 1.70-1.80 | " foreign..... | 5.00-6.00 |
| Cade..... | .50-.55 | Pine Needles..... | 1.00-1.25 | Indol, C. P..... | 200.00 |
| Cajeput..... | .75-.80 | Rose..... (oz.) | 12.00-15.00 | Iso-Butyl Salicylate..... | nom. |
| Calamus..... | 4.00-5.00 | " synthetic..... | 2.50-2.75 | Iso-Eugenol..... | 4.50-5.50 |
| Camphor, Japanese..... | .16-.20 | Rosemary, French..... | .85-1.00 | Linalol..... | 6.00 |
| Caraway Seed..... | 3.00-3.10 | " Spanish..... | .60-.65 | Linalyl Acetate..... | 10.00 |
| Cardamom..... | 32.00-34.00 | Rue..... | 4.00 | " Benzoate..... | 7.50 |
| Carvol..... | 7.00 | Sage..... | 3.00-4.00 | Methyl Anthranilate..... | 10.00-12.00 |
| Cassia, 75-80% Technical.. | 1.15-1.20 | Safral..... | .40-.50 | " Cinnamate..... | 4.00 |
| " Lead free..... | 1.25-1.30 | Sandalwood, East India.. | 7.00-7.25 | " Heptenone..... | nom. |
| " Redistilled..... | 1.60-1.75 | " West India..... | 3.25 | " Heptene Carbonate..... | nom. |
| Cedar, Leaf..... | .85-.90 | Sassafras, artificial..... | 30-35 | Paracresol..... | 25.00 |
| " Wood..... | .15-.20 | " natural..... | .65-.70 | " Salicylate..... | 3.00 |
| Celery..... | 20.00-22.00 | Savin..... | nom. | Mirbane, rect..... | 25-30 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon..... | 18.00-20.00 | Snake Root..... | 8.00 | Musk Ambrette..... | 75.00 |
| Citronella, Ceylon..... | .55-.60 | Spearment..... | 1.85-1.90 | " Ketone..... | 45.00 |
| " Java..... | .90-1.00 | Spruce..... | .60 | " Xylene..... | 14.00 |
| Cloves, Zanzibar..... | 1.15-1.20 | Tansy..... | 2.25-2.50 | Nonylic Alcohol..... | 80.00 |
| " Bourbon..... | 1.35-1.55 | Thyme, French, red..... | 1.25-1.30 | Phenylacetaldehyde..... | 30.00-40.00 |
| Copaiba..... | 1.00-1.10 | " white..... | 1.50-1.60 | Phenylethyl Alcohol..... | nom. |
| Coriander..... | 12.00 | " Spanish, red..... | 1.25-1.30 | Phenylacetic Acid..... | nom. |
| Croton..... | .90-1.00 | Verbena..... | 6.00 | Rhodinol, domestic..... | 14.00-16.00 |
| Cubeb..... | 3.00-3.25 | Vetiver, Bourbon..... | 12.00-15.00 | " foreign..... | 18.00 |
| Erigeron..... | .90-1.00 | " Indian..... | 30.00 | Safral..... | .50-.60 |
| Eucalyptus, Australian, 70% | .70-.75 | Wintergreen, genuine (gaultheria) | 4.00-4.50 | Skatol, C. P..... | nom. |
| Fennel, Sweet..... | 5.00 | Wormwood..... | 2.75-3.00 | Terpineol, domestic..... | .90-1.00 |
| Geranium, African..... | 3.75-4.00 | Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon..... | 12.00-15.00 | " foreign..... | 1.25 |
| " Bourbon..... | 3.25-3.50 | " Manila..... | 28.00-35.00 | Terpinyl Acetate..... | 4.00 |
| " Turkish (palma rosa) | 3.50-3.75 | | | Thymol..... | 10.00-10.50 |
| Ginger..... | 7.00 | | | Vanillin..... (oz.) | .55-.60 |
| Gingergrass..... | 2.00 | | | | |
| Guaiaac (Wood)..... | 3.00-3.50 | | | | |
| Hemlock..... | .60 | | | | |
| Juniper Berries, twice rect. | †8.00 | | | | |
| Kananga, Java..... | 3.50 | | | | |
| " Rectified..... | 4.00 | | | | |
| Lavender, English..... | 22.00 | | | | |
| " Fleurs..... | 3.50-4.25 | | | | |
| " Spanish..... | 1.00-1.25 | | | | |
| Lemon..... | 1.00-1.10 | | | | |
| Lemongrass..... | .80-.85 | | | | |
| " distilled..... | 3.00-3.25 | | | | |
| Limes, expressed..... | 3.50 | | | | |
| Linaloe..... | 2.75-3.00 | | | | |
| Mace, distilled..... | 1.00-1.10 | | | | |
| Mustard Seed, gen..... | 20.00-22.00 | | | | |
| " artificial..... | 19.00-20.00 | | | | |
| Neroli, petale..... | 60.00-65.00 | | | | |
| " artificial..... | 18.00-20.00 | | | | |
| Nutmeg..... | 1.00-1.10 | | | | |
| Opoponax..... | †16.00 | | | | |
| Orange bitter..... | 2.25-2.50 | | | | |

AROMATIC CHEMICALS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Acetophenone..... | 10.00 |
| Amyl Salicylate, domestic.. | 5.00-7.00 |
| " foreign..... | 9.00-10.00 |
| Anethol..... | 3.00-3.50 |
| Anisic Aldehyde..... | nom. |
| Benzaldehyde, domestic.... | 6.50-7.00 |
| " foreign..... | nom. |
| " F. F. C., domestic..... | 7.00-8.00 |
| " F. F. C., foreign..... | nom. |
| Benzyl Acetate, domestic.. | 8.00-9.00 |
| " foreign..... | 9.00-10.00 |
| " Alcohol..... | nom. |
| " Benzoate..... | 10.00-11.00 |
| Borneol..... | 4.00 |
| Bornylacetate..... | 3.00 |
| Carvone..... | 2.75 |
| Carvacrol..... | nom. |
| Cinnamic Acid..... | nom. |
| " Alcohol..... | 25.00-30.00 |
| " Aldehyde..... | nom. |
| Citral..... | 3.50 |

BEANS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Tonka Beans, Angostura.. | 1.50-1.60 |
| " " Para..... | .80-.90 |
| Vanilla Beans, Mexican.... | 4.75-6.00 |
| " " Cut..... | 3.75-4.00 |
| " " Bourbon..... | 2.60-3.50 |
| " " Tahiti..... | 1.60-1.75 |

SUNDRIES

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Ambergris, black..... (oz.) | 12.00-15.00 |
| " gray..... | 22.50-25.00 |
| Chalk precipitated..... | .05-.10 |
| Civet, horns..... (oz.) | 4.00 |
| Cologne Spirit..... (gal.) | 2.75-3.10 |
| Menthol..... | 3.00-3.25 |
| Musk, Cab, pods..... (oz.) | 8.00-10.00 |
| " " grains..... | 20.00-25.00 |
| " Tonquin, pods..... | 15.00-19.00 |
| Orris Root, Florentine, whole | .15-.18 |
| " " powd. and gran..... | .15-.20 |
| Talc, Italian..... (ton) | 30.00-35.00 |
| " French..... | 20.00-25.00 |
| " Domestic..... | 12.00-20.00 |

*Inside figures are for domestic; outside prices for foreign goods.

†Nominal because unobtainable, or almost unobtainable.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 214.)

the Nice district. The appearance of insect pests has been reported from several localities in this territory, but up to the present the cases noted seem to be only of local importance and have not affected the general outlook."

GERMANY.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.—A Decree of the Imperial Chancellor of July 11 prohibits the exportation of artificial perfumes, such as coumarin, heliotrope, vanillin, etc., used for the preparation of aromatic products; also eau de Cologne and other perfumes containing ether or alcohol; cosmetics, hair-dyes, etc.; aromatic extracts, tinctures, or waters; aromatic vinegars and aromatic waters that do not contain ether or alcohol; aromatic powders, tooth pastes, and other perfumes or cosmetics that have not been especially mentioned.

POTASH OUTPUT.—At a meeting of the German potash syndicate the president announced that business during the first seven months of 1916 amounted to 103,000,000 marks. This sum compares with 70,500,000 marks for the similar period in 1915 and 113,000,000 marks for the first seven months in 1914. The directors anticipate a vast home demand this autumn, and plan to ask concessions from the War Minister respecting labor. Great interest was shown in the present statement that light American crops were expected owing to the lack of imports of German potash. Surprise was evinced at the smallness of the American production of potash despite the high prices.

GREECE.

OLIVE OIL.—Consular Agent Sotiris Carapateas at Kalamata reports: The olive crop of 1915, although less than normal, was about double that of 1914, amounting to about 38,000,000 pounds, and it was of a better quality. The olive oil produced was also of a fair quality and amounted to about 800,000 gallons. The increase in exports of olive oil is due to the continued prohibition by the Italian Government of the exportation of oils from Italy. The exports from Kalamata to the United States in 1915 amounted to 262,476 gallons, more than double those of the previous year and more than half the total exports.

INDIA.

TARIFF.—The general import tariff, which has been at the rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* since 1894, has now been raised to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*. This includes "chemicals, drugs, and medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified." The free list has been materially curtailed. The rates on spirits have been recast, and the rate prescribed for portable spirit will again, in accordance with previous practice, apply to spirit of the same description manufactured in India and technically known as "foreign spirits." The new rates are as follows:

- (a) Perfumed spirit, per liquid gallon Rs. 18-12.
- (b) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing spirit—(1) if entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, Rs. 14-10 per liquid gallon; (2) if tested, Rs. 11-4 per proof gallon.
- (c) Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption, 7½ per cent *ad valorem*.
- (d) Spirit, other sorts, per proof gallon Rs. 11-4.

ITALY.

NO ENEMY TRADING.—The Italian Government has published a decree prohibiting Italian citizens, including those residing abroad, and all persons living in Italy or her colonies, from doing business with all interests in alliance with enemies of Italy. All enemy businesses in Italy are to be liquidated.

CITRATE OF LIME.—This year's production of citrate of lime in Sicily reaches about 11,000 tons, against 8,000 in

THE MARKET.

(Continued from page 214.)

expectations. It is significant that the unusual relationship between Mexicans and Bourbons, the former being practically double the value of the latter, grade for grade, has so far resulted in no appreciable switching from the higher to the lower cost goods, and Mexicans seem to stand in a more sharply distinctive class than was generally supposed to be the case. The exceptionally favorable statistical position of whole beans is shown in the fact that the visible supply available in the primary and local markets is fully 10 per cent. below the requirements of six large consumers who rely entirely upon Mexicans. It is known that some manufacturers who covered largely ahead on beans and cuts at relatively low prices a year ago, have been tempted to take their profit on the current market, although impressed with the probability that the next Mexican crop will again be short. Latest estimates place the 1916-1917 yield at about 130,000 pounds, including beans and cuts, or approximately one-third a normal production. Weather conditions have been favorable for the comparatively few plants left, and it is the series of crops that is expected to run to a full development of the beans, leaving a relatively small proportion of cuts. The insold stocks in Mexico are reported at about 20,000 pounds of beans and 6,000 pounds of cuts. The spot demand has continued active, and the volume of business during the summer has surpassed many expectations. A limited quantity of beans is at this writing available at \$4.75, but \$5@6 is the more general range of the local trade. One sale was reported of 3,000 pounds at \$6 to a consumer, while small transactions have been closed to \$6.50.

Bourbons are in fairly plentiful supply on spot, and the market cannot be described as firm. The general range is \$2.75@3.50, but occasional lots have been confirmed at \$2.60. Receipts here since the first of the year have amounted to nearly 400,000 pounds, the greater proportion of which is said to consist of the heavy, juicy firsts, instead of the hard, reddish manufacturing grades like ordinary Mexicans, to which the consuming trade in this country has long been accustomed. While the present stocks of Bourbons are of a nominally better class, the fact that manufacturers have not been familiar with them is said to have reflected to some extent upon their favorable adoption. Present prospects are for at least a normal yield of Bourbons, with possibly a material increase from some of the islands. The French markets have been under keen selling pressure to move the new arrivals, owing to the unsettled financial conditions and the urgency of early realization. With the visible supply of Mexicans 100,000 to 125,000 pounds below the normal requirements, confidence is expressed in some quarters that it is only a question of time before Bourbons will be called into active service to fill the gaps.

South American and Tahiti beans are in light supply and firm at \$3.25@3.50 for the former and \$1.60@1.75 for the latter.

1914-15. The Camera Agrumaria, it is said, will have to carry forward at least 3,000 tons at the end of the campaign. Fortunately the new lemon crop is very limited, and this will allow the surplus stock of this year to be got rid of during the next campaign. The production of concentrated juice has been insignificant, but it is expected that the law will be amended so that producers of juice may enjoy an "over-price" in order to be compensated for the higher cost. The Camera Agrumaria quotes: Citrate of lime at 275 liras per 100 kilos, basis 64 per cent, and concentrated juice at 860 liras per pipe of 130 gallons (first cost.)

SWEDEN.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.—Photographic dry-plates or so-called emulsion-plates, with or without negatives, sensitized photographic-paper, lead oxide (litharge), lead peroxide, lead sulphate, saffron, vanilla, vanillin, cassia fistula, tamarinds, anise, star anise, fennel and coriander, cinnamon, cassia lignea, cumin, ginger, cloves, clove-stems, and mustard have been placed on the prohibited list of exports.

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CHEMIST, specialist in the manufacture of all perfumery preparations, possessing the best formulas, and able to produce up-to-date goods, wants temporary position. Address S. W. No. 366, care of this journal.

WANTED—Experienced salesman who is acquainted with Drug and Department Stores in the city, also on the road. Excellent position offered for right party. Apply before 12 o'clock, The Wheeler Beauty Co., 67 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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popular prices toilet soaps. A good position for the right man. The Pioneer Tar Soap Co., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—Experienced specialty salesmen to handle a strictly high class line on commission. Only A1 men need apply. Send references. Southland Perfume Co., 1800 Main St., Jacksonville, Fla.

WANTED—Position by married man in Middle West. Experienced in the manufacture of Flavoring Extracts, Family Medicines and Perfumes. Willing to work as assistant or city salesman. Excellent references from present employer. Address S. W. No. 362, care of this journal.

CHEMIST—Technical School graduate, one year's experience in manufacture of synthetic essential oils, desires position in factory or laboratory. Address S. W. No. 367, care of this journal.

SALESMAN, familiar with buying of oils, greases, tallow, perfume oils and other raw materials, also has general knowledge of soap making, seeks good opening. Thoroughly experienced and capable. Clean record. Correspondence invited. Address S. W. No. 355, care of this journal.

WANTED—Chemist experienced in the manufacture of Essential Oils and Synthetic Perfumeries. Opportunity to superintend manufacture. Address H. W. No. 350, care of this journal.

POSITION WANTED—Young man, 29, married, thoroughly experienced with the toilet goods line—buying of materials, stock, packing, shipping—also practical knowledge of the manufacturing part, wants position as manager in small plant or assistant in factory. Address S. W. No. 351, care of this journal.

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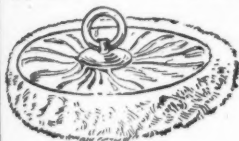
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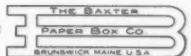
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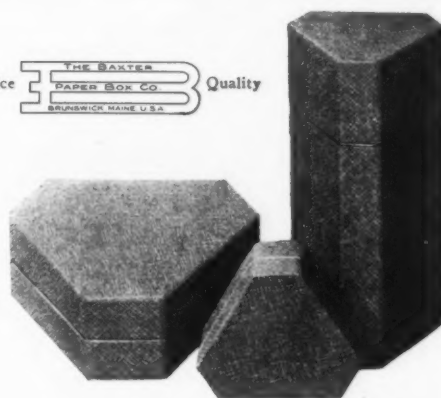
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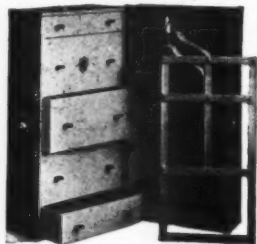
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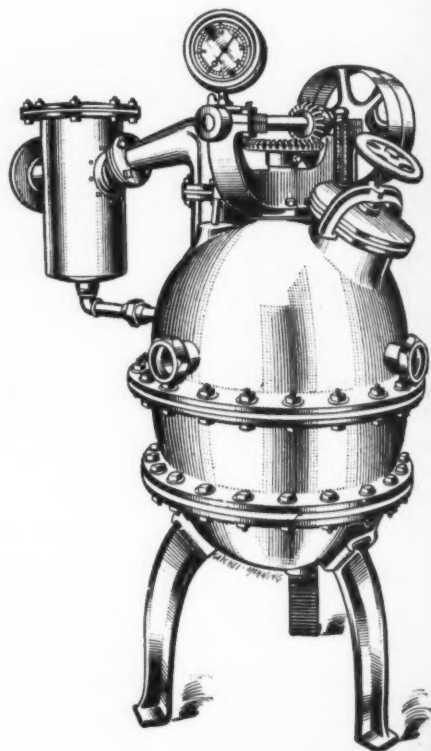
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